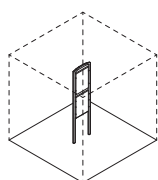
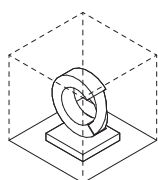
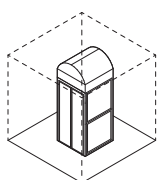
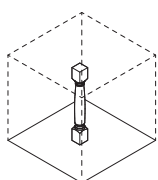
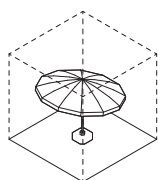
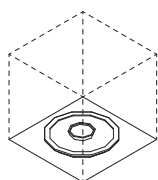
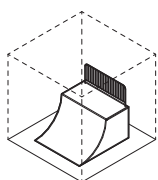
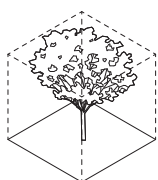
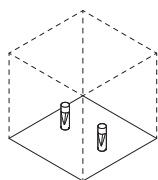
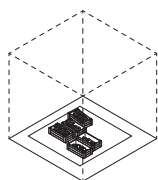
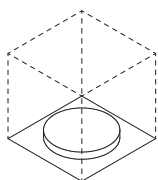
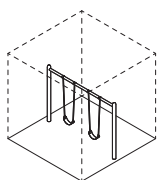
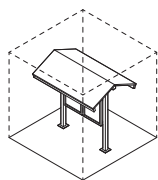
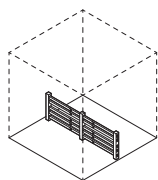
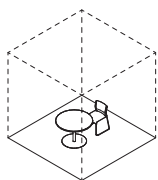
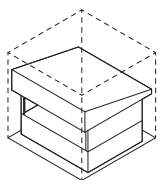
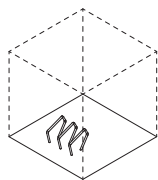
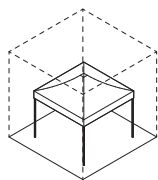
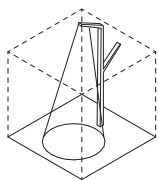
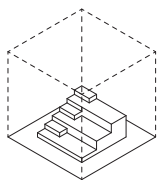
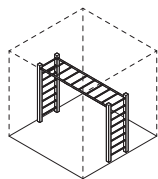
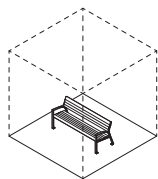


# Micro Public Place



## **Micro Public Place**

As a design method to improve the vitality and usage quality of the Narinkka Square in the process of urban renewal and transitions

**Jiaao Liu**

**Master Thesis, 2018**

Nordic program, Sustainable Urban Transitions

School of Arts, Design and Architecture, Aalto university  
School of Architecture and the Built Environment, KTH university



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# Abstract

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Jiaao Liu

This publication has been produced during my study period at Aalto University and KTH University.

This thesis was produced at the Nordic Master Programme in Sustainable Urban Transitions.

Topic:

“Micro Public Place - as a design method to improve the vitality and usage quality of the Narinkka Square in the process of urban renewal and transitions”

Supervisor:

Professor Kimmo Lapinitie

Advisor and Lecturer:

Hossam Hewidy and Tommy Lindgren

Aalto University, Helsinki, Finland 2018

The Narinkka Square, located in the heart of Helsinki, mainly has two roles: the transition space and meeting place in front of the public transportation hub and the Kamppi Center; the perfect site for different public events. However, the Narinkka Square lacks identity when there is no event. Moreover, it has a significant potential to become a cozy square for daily use. In order to satisfy the demands of the two main characters better and at the same time improve the vitality and the usage quality in the process of urban renewal and transitions, Micro Public Place as one of the leading design ideas is proposed in the thesis.

Based on the case study and literature reviews of similar design ideas (the “micro public space” and Tactical Urbanism), this thesis elaborates the definition of the Micro Public Place. Moreover, the categories and application models of the Micro Public Place units are enumerated by the approach of typology. In addition to the general design methods, the design proposals based on the Micro Public Place are also presented in the thesis.

**Keywords:** Micro Public Place, the Narinkka Square, square design, public space

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# Introduction

The Narinkka Square is located in the heart of the district of Kamppi. There are plenty of public functions around, such as the Kamppi Center, the Amos Rex Museum, the Laituri, the Kamppi Chapel and so on. Because of the central location and the public transportation hub nearby, there is a huge passenger flow in the square every day. Hence, the Narinkka Square mainly has two roles: 1. As a transition space and meeting place in front of the public transportation hub and the Kamppi Center; 2. As one of the best sites for different public events in Helsinki.

It has been already 12 years since the constructions of the square were completed in 2006. There are numerous changes which have happened in the square or around, the renovation of the Great Palace building and the Lasipalatsi Square (the Amos Rex) for example. This thesis elaborates the history and design competition of the Narinkka Square, at the same time analyzes the activities in the square. Therefore, the influence brought by the changes is analyzed and the current usage situation of the Narinkka Square is presented. As the results, several problems are dug out. For instance, the Narinkka Square lacks identity when there is no event. Moreover, it has a significant potential to become a cozy square for daily use.

Therefore, this thesis comes up with the Micro Public Place as a leading design idea to solve the problems. Two similar design ideas - the "micro public space" defined by Atelier Bow-Wow and Tactical Urbanism defined by The Street Plans Collaborative - are presented as the case studies. Based on the case study, the definition of the Micro Public Place is elaborated. Moreover, the categories and application models of the Micro Public Place units are enumerated by the approach of typology. Besides the general design methods, the design proposals based on the Micro Public Place are also presented in the thesis.

The structure of this thesis mainly has four parts:

1. Elaborate the history, developments and current situation of the Narinkka Square (Chapter 1).
2. Analyze the current usage situation of the Narinkka Square and the challenges brought by the surroundings' development (Chapter 2).
3. Come up with the design idea - Micro Public Place, and set up the application models for the Micro Public Place units(Chapter 3).
4. Present the design proposals based on the general design methods and the Micro Public Place (Chapter 4).

In detail, Chapter 1 first discusses the history of the Narinkka area in Kamppi. Then, the design competition in 1999-2000 about the Kamppi Center and the Narinkka Square is presented. Moreover, the roles of the square and the information of the present surroundings are elaborated.

Chapter 2 analyzes the current usage situation of the Narinkka Square and the activities happening in the square. At the same time, the challenges brought by the renovation of the Amos Rex are presented. As a result, the design questions are put forward.

In Chapter 3, the importance of the small-scale thinking is emphasized in the design proposals. Two similar design ideas (the "micro public space" and Tactical Urbanism) and one similar design competition as the case study are presented. As a result, the definition and application of the Micro Public Place are built up.

The design results are given in Chapter 4 through renderings and drawings. The design proposals are divided into two parts: one is based on the Micro Public Place, and the other one is based on the general design methods.

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## **Background**

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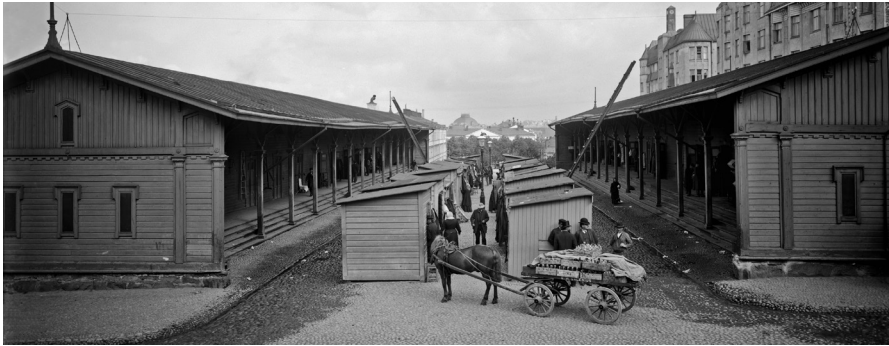


Figure 1.1  
The Narinkka market square in 1909, Helsinki  
Source: Brander Signe HKM, Helsinki City Museum



Figure 1.2  
The Narinkka market square in 1928, Helsinki  
Source: Foto Roos, Helsinki City Museum



Figure 1.3  
The Narinkka market square in 1929, Helsinki  
Source: R. Roos, Helsinki City Museum

## 1.1 THE NARINKKA HISTORY

The Narinkka Square is located in the heart of the district of Kamppi. The square is surrounded by the Kamppi Center on the west side, by the Turku Barracks on the east side, by the Scandic Hotel Simonkenttä and the Kampin Chapel (Silence Chapel in English) in the south.

Kamppi is a neighborhood in the center of Helsinki, and nowadays it is a part of the Central Business District (CBD). The name "Kamppi" originally referred to a small area known as the "Kamppi field". Moreover, "Kamppi" is derived from the Swedish word for battle, kamp (City of Helsinki, 2015). The area of the present Kamppi Center was used as a military training field during the Swedish era, from the seventeenth century. The Russian imperial army later used it, and a garrison was set up in the area. In 1833 the Russian built the Turku Barracks, which were badly damaged and partly destroyed during the Finnish Civil War in 1918 except a utility building. Then from the late nineteenth century until 1929, Jewish merchants who came from Russia used the central part of Kamppi as a market called "Narinkka" (Figure 1.1-1.3). The name "Narinkka" came from adopting the Russian phrase "на рынке" (na rinke) means "on the market" (City of Helsinki, 2010). After a new pedestrian plaza on the same site was completed in 2005, this square has been officially named Narinkka Square (Narinkkatori in Finnish).

Along with the demands for public transportation, the remained Turku Barracks together with the empty square in front worked as the Helsinki Bus Terminal from 1935 to 2005. (Figure 1.4)

In 1936 the Glass Palace building (Lasipalatsi) designed by the young architects Niilo Kokko, Viljo Rewell and Heimo Riihimäki was built on the site of the Turku Barrack ruins (Lasipalatsi website, 2005). It was meant to be a temporary structure serving the Olympics of 1940. Then Tennispalatsi, designed for the Olympic Games of 1952, was built nearby.

Along with the growth of the city population and the demands of different public transportations, the City of Helsinki began to think about how to use this area efficiently. Therefore, in 1999–2000 the City of Helsinki organized an international design and construction competition concerning the development, design, construction and financing of this area (City of Helsinki, 2000). As the competition result, the design commission was granted to a group including Helin & Co Architects in collaboration with MRN Architects and ARX Architects, Juhani Pallasmaa Architects (the high part of the shopping mall and the Narinkkatori square), and Davidsson Architects with Rockplan (public transportation terminals) (Helin & Co



Architects website).

At the completion of the Kamppi Center in 2006 Helsinki got a new heart. The new structure is bound to the existing one functionally and physically. The Kamppi Center is a mixed-use complex, where dwelling, offices, commercial operations and public transportation interlace. Moreover, the Kamppi Center connects to Helsinki's largest uninterrupted bicycle and pedestrian zone including a different sequence of squares. The most western square, Tennispalatsiaukio, is a green oasis surrounded by cafes and restaurants with summer and winter terraces, the Tennispalatsi cinema and museum center, also many retail services. The functional organization of Kamppi corresponds to topical ecological objectives. The shopping mall and workplaces are accessible with public transportation, the center being a traffic hub. There are no parking spaces allocated to the flats. Versatile operations make the center lively around the clock. The Narinkka Square after the new construction became a perfect place to hold events, such as exhibitions, sports competitions, outdoor concerts, and market activities.

In 2012, with the need for a new museum, a design competition about the renovation of the Glass Palace building was held. In addition to building up a new building to house the exhibition spaces and workspaces, the competition also aimed to live up the Lasipalatsi Square's full potential, refine the location and give it a new identity (JKMM Architects website). As the competition result, the design commission was granted to JKMM, and the construction was completed in August 2018. (Figure 1.5)

## 1.2 THE KAMPPI CENTER COMPETITION

The City of Helsinki approved the development of the Kamppi Center and the terminal area in March 1999 (Martinsen, 2004). As a result, a bidding design competition for the development, design, construction, and financing of the Kamppi Center from 8 December 1999 to 6 June 2000 was organized (City of Helsinki, 2000).

For the background of design tasks, the city context and the desired character of the Kamppi Center were described in the tender documents as follows:

*"The Kamppi area is located in the distinctively intertwining and very different neighborhoods ... The place has to look for its identity. The Esplanadi is a sophisticated European and the Aleksanterinkatu is firmly continental, while the Lasipalatsi combines the Finnish modernism and the casual classicism. At the other end of the area, the Autobahns reflect the American-like future, and the Tennis Palace has, again, kept its sympathetic grace and dynamism. ... The*



Figure 1.4  
The Narinkka market square in 1970, Helsinki  
Source: Rista Simo SER, Helsinki City Museum



Figure 1.5  
The Amos Rex, Helsinki  
Source: Mika Huisman, 2018



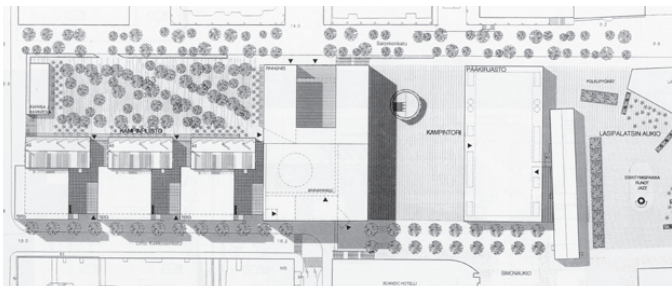


Figure 1.6

The "CHAMP"  
proposal for the  
Kamppi Center

Source: Kampin  
keskus: tarjouskil-  
pailu 8.12.1999–  
6.6.2000. City of  
Helsinki

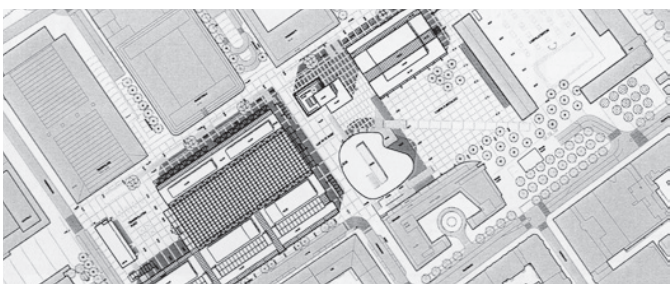


Figure 1.7

The "VITRIINI"  
proposal for the  
Kamppi Center

Source: Kampin  
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pailu 8.12.1999–  
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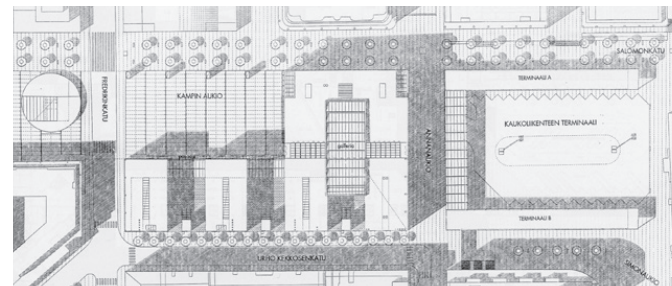


Figure 1.8

The "MAGNEETTI"  
proposal for the  
Kamppi Center

Source: Kampin  
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pailu 8.12.1999–  
6.6.2000. City of  
Helsinki

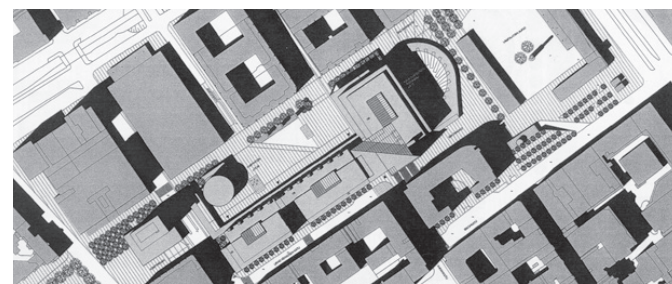


Figure 1.9

The "YHDISTÄJÄ"  
proposal for the  
Kamppi Center

Source: Kampin  
keskus: tarjouskil-  
pailu 8.12.1999–  
6.6.2000. City of  
Helsinki

*Kamppi Center cannot be an interspersed suburban center, not a store or kiosk in the station, nor an anonymous commercial real estate. The site is in the capital city center with significant business center history. It contains several public urban spaces whose essence is now waiting to be mapped out.” (City of Helsinki, 1999; Kervanto Nevanlinna, 2012)*

To sum up, the proposals of the new Kamppi Center are a commercial center, a public transportation hub, at the same time, a pleasant and lively urban environment with pedestrian streets and squares in Kamppi. Besides the representatives from the City of Helsinki, the competition jury consisted of an architecture professor Simo Paavilainen and a famous French architect Dominique Perrault (Korpinen, 2012).

Finally, only four completed competition proposals were submitted – “CHAMP” (Yhteenliittymä Projektikonsultit Oy), “VITRIINI” (SRV Viitoset Oy), “YHDISTÄJÄ” (Yhteenliittymä YIT-Skanska) and “MAGNEETTI” (Yhteenliittymä NCC-Palmberg) (Figure 1.6 - 1.9). Based on the jury’s comments, “CHAMP” was best considered architecturally. The most interesting parts of the “CHAMP” proposal were the large rectangular shape and a library building in front of the old bus terminal (Kervanto Nevanlinna, 2012). However, the entire four proposals were lacking the economic calculations and construction ideas (Korpinen, 2012; Kervanto Nevanlinna, 2012).

Dominique Perrault estimated “CHAMP” as follows:

- “1. The best aspects of the proposal are the clarity and simplicity, both in urban planning (public space) and in the building volume.*
- 2. The scale of buildings is humane.*
- 3. The route to the bus and metro station passes through the central square and is very visible as the meeting place for the citizens.*
- 4. The most negative point is the library in the central square. The library itself is an interesting idea, but the building volume is too huge and does not fit in the scale of the urban square. It also covers the view of the existing bus station building.*
- 5. The central building is architecturally very weak. It looks like a shopping mall and is not suitable as a signal of the Helsinki City Center. However, a floor plan could be of interest if it were to apply the idea of the ‘urban loggia’. There could be two loggias, one of which would open to the main square and the other to the park.” (Korpinen, 2012)*

The City of Helsinki finally rejected all these four proposals. In the follow-up actions, the idea of investing in bus terminals in underground spaces had been liberalized, releasing terrestrial parts for pedestrians. Meantime, the

representatives realized that every European city is fascinated by the quaint squares which are often the immediate soul of the city while in the Finnish cities, such situation is rare (Korpinen, 2012). Inspired by Piazza del Campo in Siena and the Pompidou Square in Paris, also by the influential of Camillo Sitte’s thoughts, the City of Helsinki gradually became aware of the fact that maybe the open square without surrounding buildings is an inappropriate concept (Korpinen, 2012). Besides outdoor restaurants, the new square would also be appropriate for exhibitions, music performances, poetry events and so on (Helin, 2007).

In the final plan, the idea of the library was left out, and the idea of the commercial center changed from a shopping mall to individual shops. The final design was drawn up by an architectural group assembled by SRV Viitoset Oy, together with Helin & Co Architects, MRN Architects, ARX Architects, Juhani Pallasmaa Architects, and Davidsson Architects with Rockplan.

### 1.3 THE RESULT OF THE COMPETITION

The constructions started in August 2002 and lasted about four and a half years. The public transportation terminal and the first stores were opened in June 2005, and the flats were completed at the end of the year. The offices and the shopping center were completed in the spring of 2006 while the streets and square areas were opened in June of the same year.

As a parking area for buses in the past, the Narinkka area became the Kamppi Center, the Narinkka Square, the Tennis Palace Square and the Lasipalatsi Square. The Kamppi Center consisted of a shopping center, an underground long-distance bus terminal, an Espoo local traffic terminal, three residential buildings and three office buildings. The gross area of the center is 135,000 m<sup>2</sup>, of which 35,000 is for commercial, 12,000 is for offices and 6,000 is for housing.

About the Narinkka Square, the idea of the rectangular shape from the “CHAMP” proposal is kept. Through the original construction drawing of the site plan in 2002 (Figure 1.10), it could be concluded that the design proposal was to use two different pavements, different pavement patterns, two urban loggias (suggested by Dominique) and the landscape units to define the public space in the square. Although there are some changes in the urban loggias and the location of the landscape units, the basic design ideas have been kept to the final (Figure 1.11).



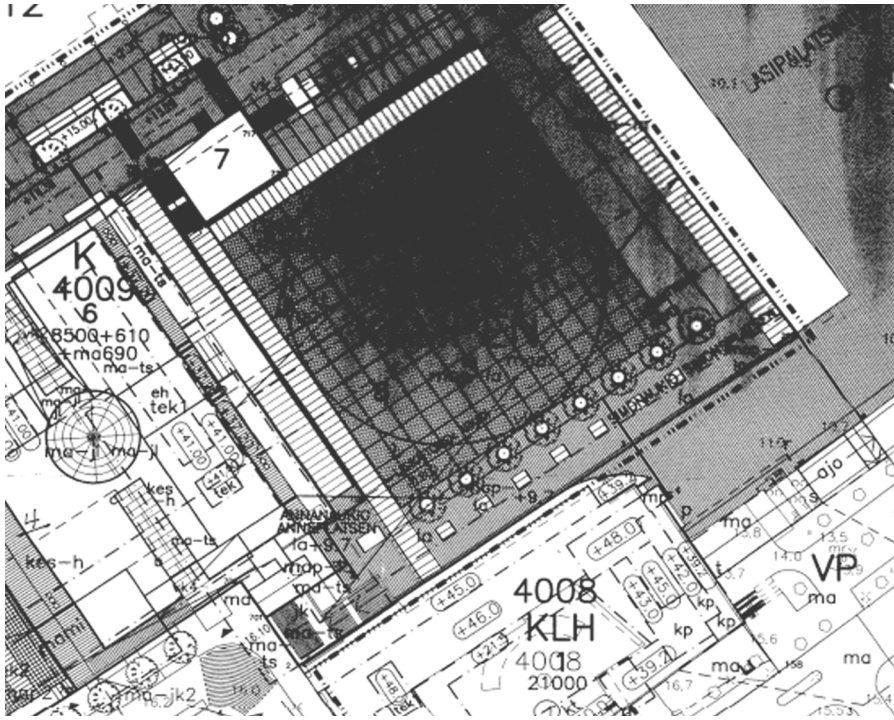


Figure 1.10  
The original site plan of the Narinkka Square, 1:1500, 2002  
Source: City of Helsinki

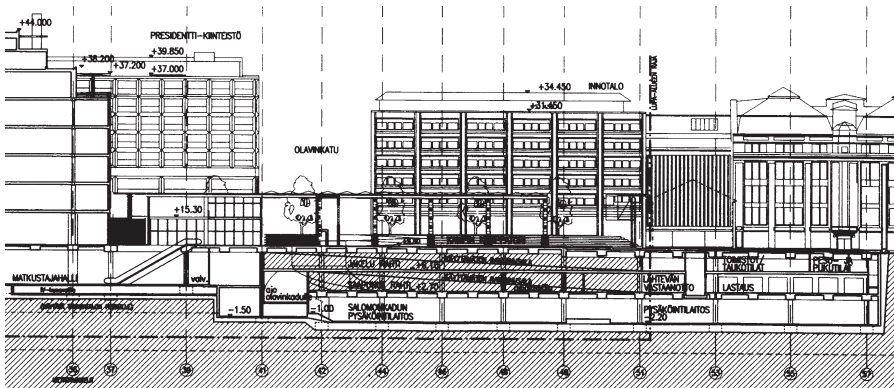


Figure 1.11  
The original section of the Narinkka Square, 1:1500, 2002  
Source: City of Helsinki

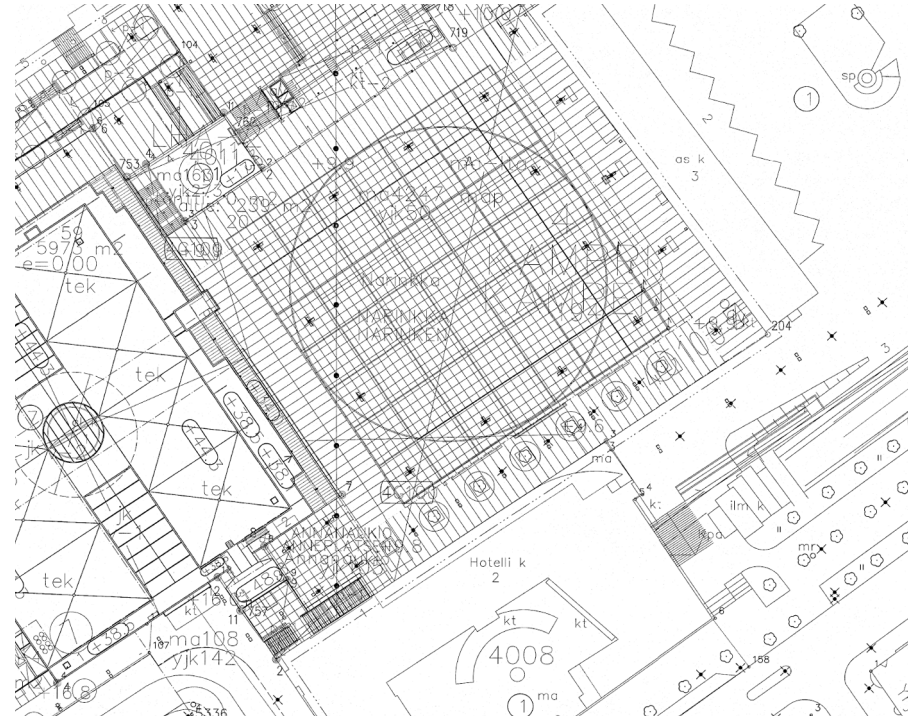


Figure 1.12  
The site plan of the Narinkka Square after the construction, 1:1500, 2011  
Source: City of Helsinki

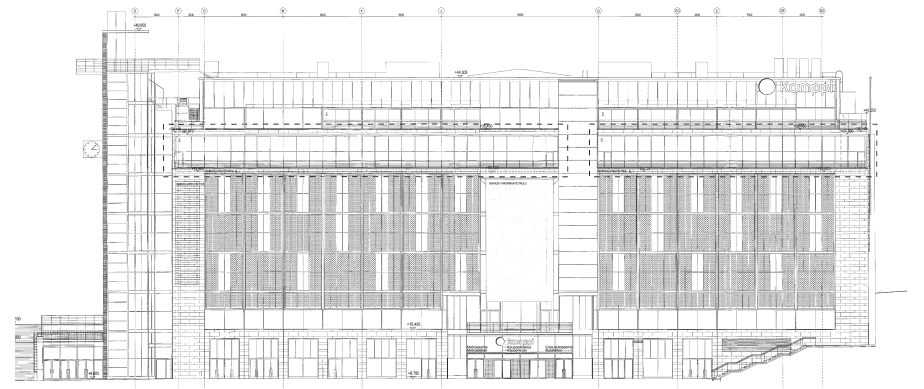
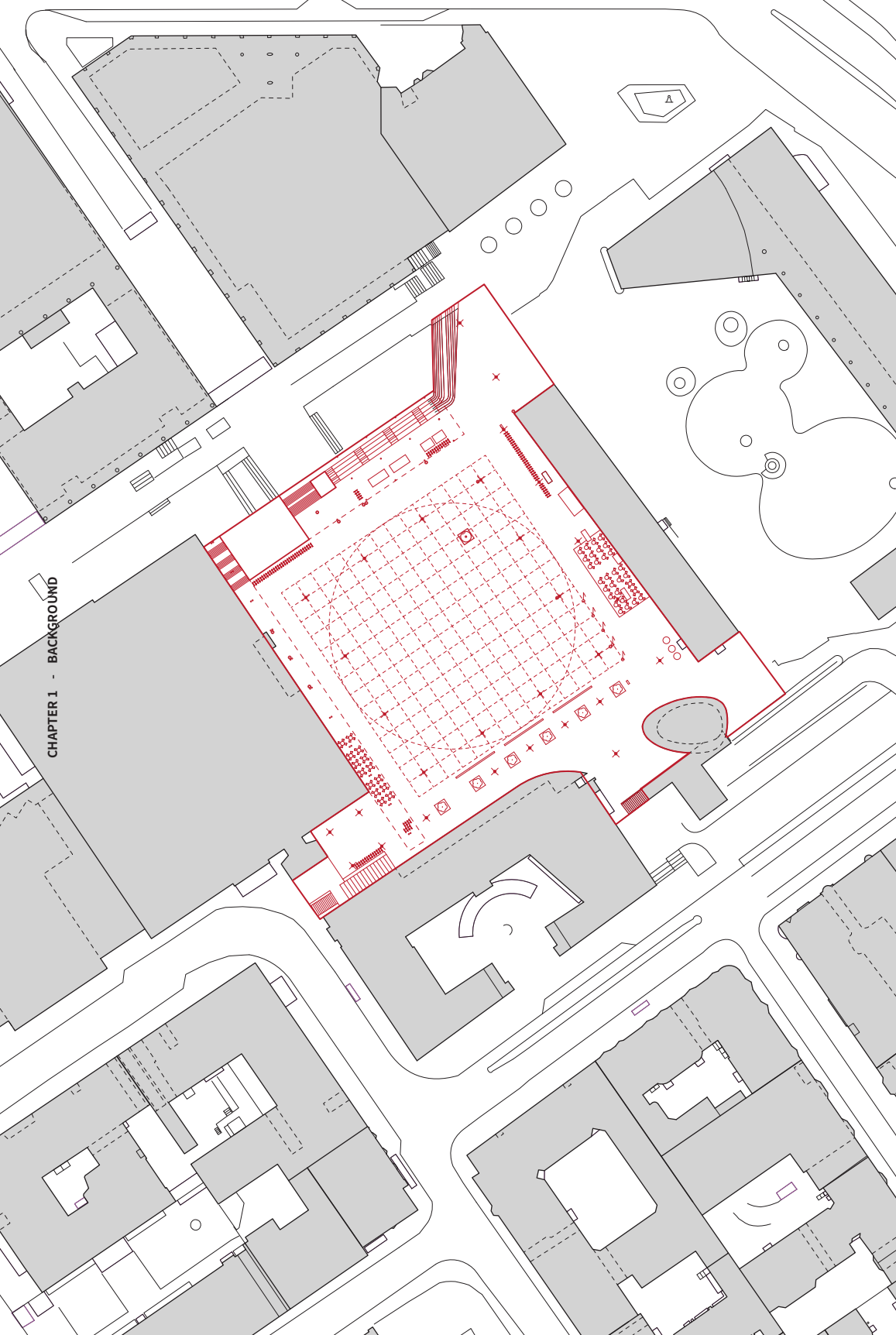


Figure 1.13  
The facade of the Kamppi Center facing to the Narinkka Square after the construction, 1:800, 2012  
Source: City of Helsinki



## 1.4 THE NARINKKA SQUARE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

As the Narinkka Square is located in the heart of Helsinki, there are lots of functions around: the Kamppi Center, the Tennis Palace with its square, the old bus terminal, the new public transportation terminal, the Amos Rex and the Kamppi Chapel. The introduction of these functions in detail will be presented in the following sections.

In the Narinkka Square, there are two pubs, one restaurant, the Bicycle Center, a city bike station and several bicycle parking areas. The core area of the square is a perfect site for public events, and the City of Helsinki runs the arrangement. Meantime, because of the central location and the public transportation hub in the Kamppi Center, the Narinkka Square has one of the most passengers flows in Helsinki.

**NARINKKA SQUARE**  
**JUHANI PALLASMAA**  
**ARCHITECTS**

Figure 1.14 (left)  
 Site plan of the Narinkka Square , 1:1500  
 Source: Author



**OLD BUS TERMINAL****TURKU BARRACKS**

with hundreds years history

This building is the only Turku Barracks which survived in the Finnish Civil War 1918. In the late twentieth century, it worked as the central bus terminal with the squares nearby.

Nowadays, lots of commercial functions, such as a pub and several snack bars, are inside. Moreover, Laituri, which is a customer service point for the Helsinki City Environment and an open exhibition place for urban development, is located in this building.

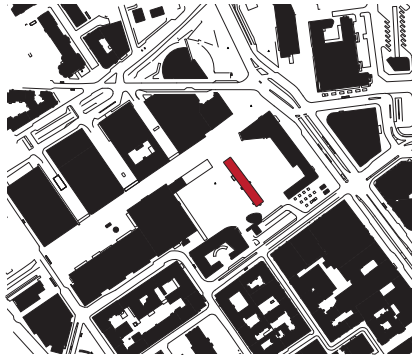


Figure 1.15  
Nowadays for commercial use, Helsinki  
Source: Thermos

**TENNIS PALACE SQUARE****ARX ARCHITECTS**

Finished in 2006

The Tennis Palace Square, designed by ARX Architects, is located in the west side of the Kampi Center. The primary function of the square is for entertainment.

Around the square, there are numerous restaurants, cafés, also a museum, a cinema, and a supermarket. There are lots of benches and plants which build up a human-friendly atmosphere. Moreover, some teenagers are skateboarding on the stairs.



Figure 1.16  
The Tennis Palace Square, Helsinki  
Source: ARX Architects

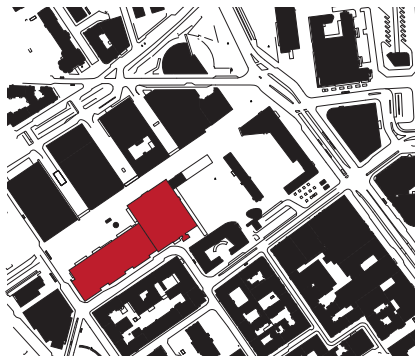
## KAMPPI CENTER

**JUHANI PALLASMAA ARCHITECTS  
HELIN & CO ARCHITECTS**

Office, Flat, Shop

The Kamppi Center is an urban complex with offices, flats and shops. Moreover, the public transportation terminal, the subway station, and the parking areas are underground.

The shops complement the range of services in the city center and promote its competitiveness with other service clusters. Each office volume is joined by a block of flats on the side of the Tennispalatsinaukio square.



## PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION HUB

**ADT ARCHITECTS**

Underground

The public transportation hub, which includes a long-distance bus terminal, an Espoo local traffic bus terminal, a metro station and 250 parking lots, occupies the ground and basement level of the Kamppi Center.

Most of the entrances are together with the Kamppi Center while only one is located in the Narinkka Square.



Figure 1.17  
The Kamppi Center, Helsinki  
Source: Helin & Co Architects



Figure 1.18  
The public transportation hub in the Kamppi Center, Helsinki  
Source: ADT Architects



**KAMPPI CHAPEL****K2S ARCHITECTS**

Completed in 2012

This small wooden chapel, which is located on the east side of the Narinkka Square, introduces a place of silence and peace. The chapel space is in a sculptural wooden volume.

The interior is warm and enclosed from the surrounding urban life. Indirect toplight enlightens the wooden chapel interior. The chapel provides services by both the Helsinki Parish Union and the City of Helsinki. (K2S Architects website)

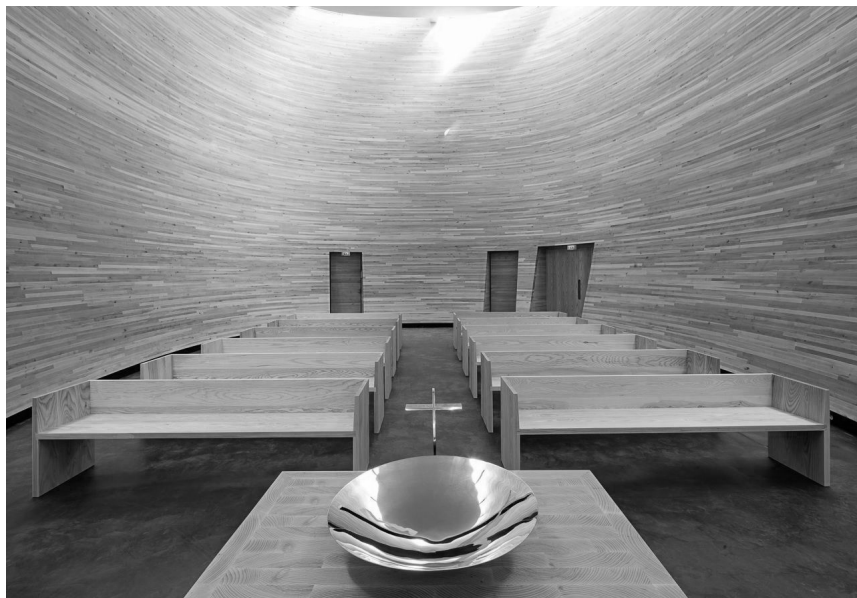


Figure 1.19  
The Kamppi Chapel (Silence Chapel), Helsinki  
Source: Tuomas Uusheimo

**AMOS REX****JKMM ARCHITECTS**

Completed in August 2018

The Amos Rex, formerly known as Amos Anderson Art Museum, brings contemporary architecture to the modernist Lasipalatsi.

The new museum gently takes over the Lasipalatsi. The main façade on Mannerheimintie street retains its original look as the museum settles inside. The newest layer, designed by JKMM Architects, brings the venue to this century with a new building beneath the square that will house the exhibition spaces and workspaces. (JKMM Architects website)

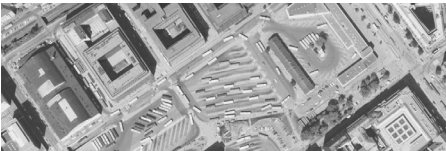


Figure 1.20  
The Amos Rex, Helsinki  
Source: Tuomas Uusheimo

# TIME LINE OF THE SQUARE



1969

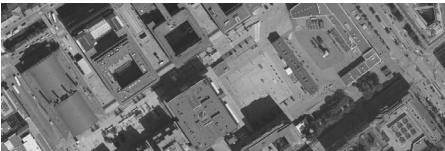


1988

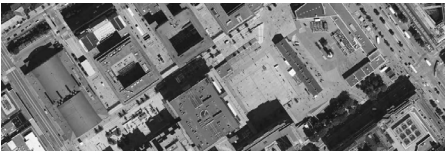


2001

Past



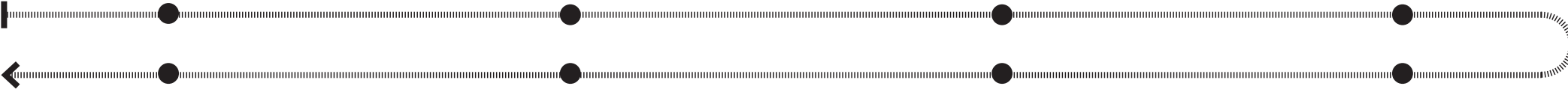
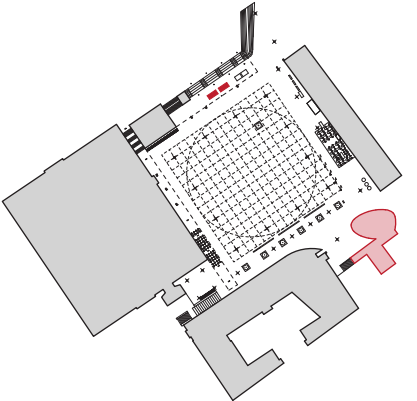
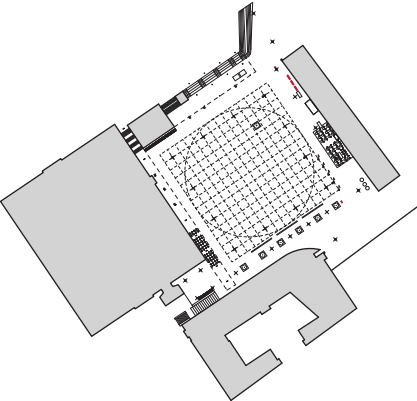
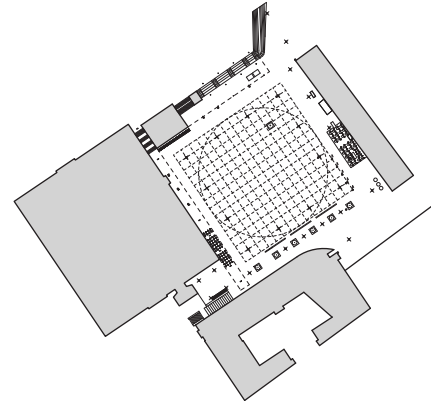
2006



2009



2012

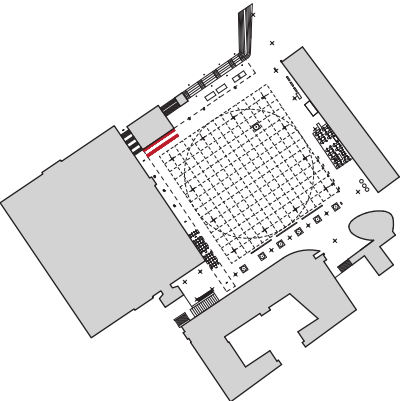
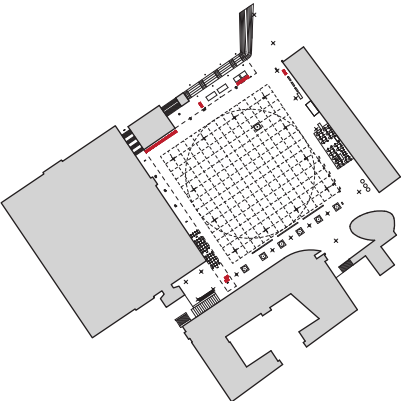
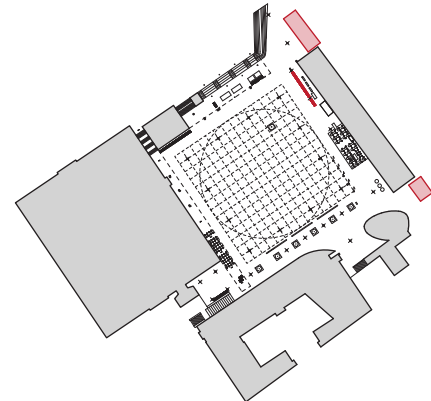
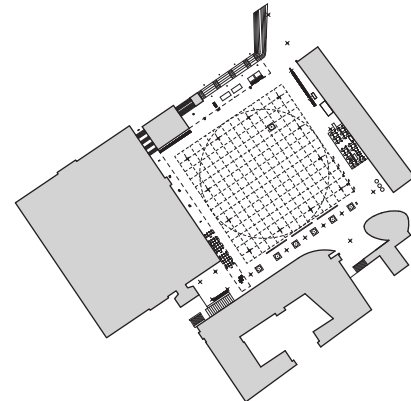


Now

2016

2015

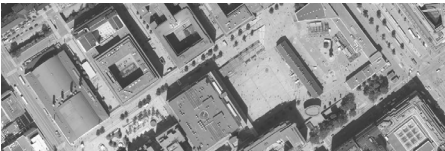
2013



The benches were moved. Also, the Amos Rex was completed in August, 2018.



In 2016, the construction of the Amos Rex began. Moreover, a new city bike station was added to the square in front of the benches.



In 2015, the location of the bicycle parking lots was adjusted according to the usage.



In 2013, numerous bicycle parking lots were added to the square.

Figure 1.21-30 Aerial photographs  
Source: Helsinki Map Service



## 1.5 THE CURRENT ROLE OF THE NARINKKA SQUARE

### The place for the public events

In Helsinki, permits for outdoor events are usually obtained from the Urban Environment Division. There are four main permits: 1. kiosks and sales spots; 2. A-frames; 3. events and promotion; 4. terraces. All these four kinds of public activities are happening in the Narinkka Square.

As for events and promotion, which is also the primary function of the Narinkka Square, there is an "event area card" that everyone could get from the official website of the City of Helsinki (Figure 1.29). From the card, citizens could find information about the price, the category of events, attention, restrictions, access and parking, and contact information.

According to *Trading Spots for Food Trucks in Helsinki City Centre 2018* (Figure 1.30), the City of Helsinki also arrange several trading spots in the Narinkka Square for food trucks for the nighttime from 19:00 to 06:00. Although sometimes those food trucks do not exactly park in the trading spots area, they still activate the square for nighttime.

At the same time, short-term seasonal sales spots in the Narinkka Square are available for rent in Valentine's Day, Vappu, Helsinki Day, Night of the Arts, Red Nose Day and Christmas season. (Figure 1.31)

A pub and a restaurant have outdoor tables on the square. The City of Helsinki also has a brochure called *Instructions for restaurant terraces in Helsinki* (Figure 1.32) about the instructions, terms, dimensions and accessibility of the terrace.

Moreover, two containers work as the Bicycle Center called Pyöräkeskus from 2012 on the square. The services include emergency repair, facilities that allow cyclists to service their bike and information. Also, there is a supervised bike parking area. Cycling-related events can be organized at the Bicycle Center's shipping containers free of charge. However, it opens only in summer time usually from April to October while in winter time they are just two empty containers.

Meantime, there is also a city bike station in the Narinkka Square. A city bike

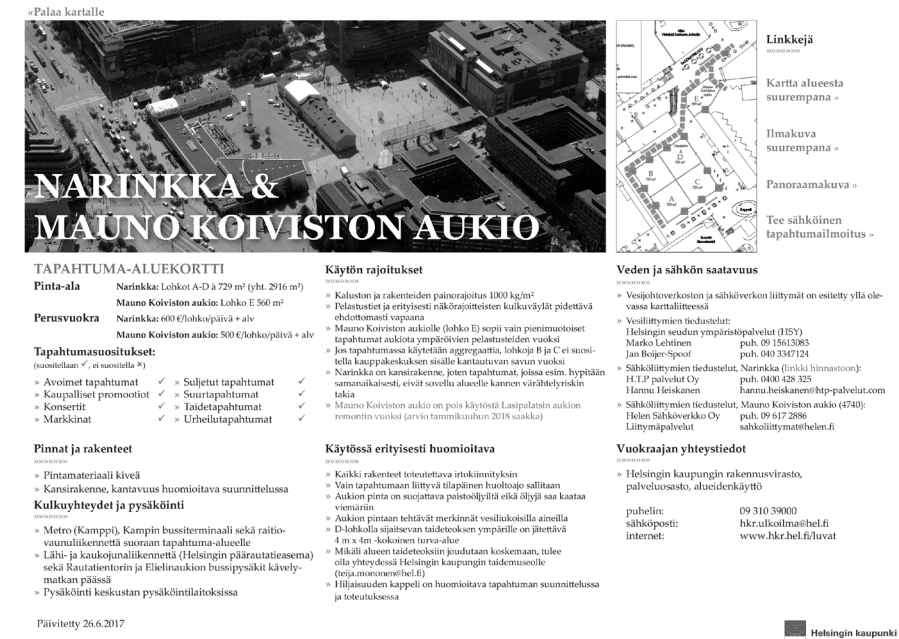


Figure 1.31  
The event area card of the Narinkka Square  
Source: City of Helsinki

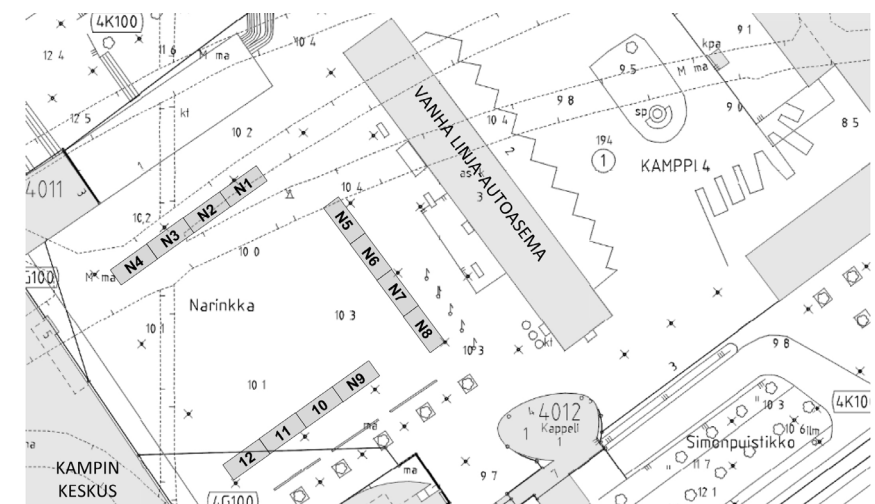


Figure 1.32  
The trading spots for food trucks in the Narinkka Square  
Source: City of Helsinki

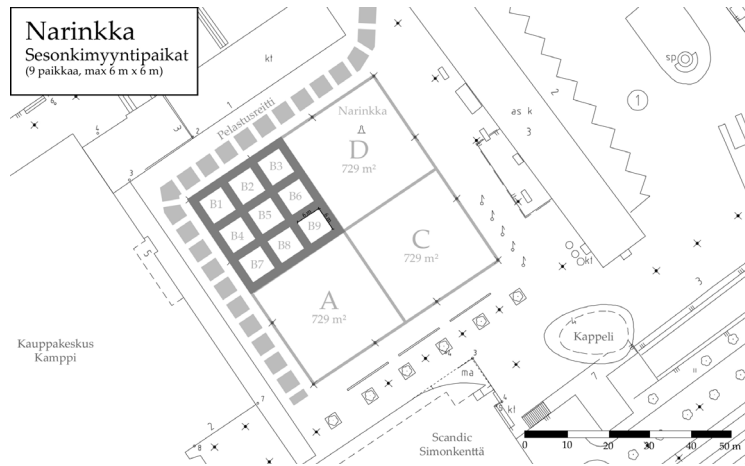


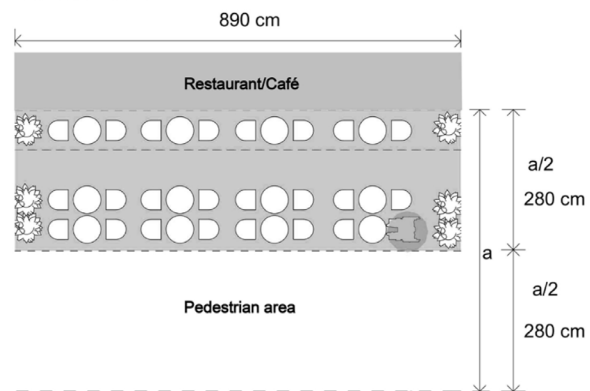
Figure 1.33  
The seasonal sales spots in the Narinkka Square  
Source: City of Helsinki

**EXAMPLE 1**  
**TERRACE AREA IN FRONT OF THE BUSINESS PREMISES ALL YEAR ROUND**



Free of charge

**EXAMPLE 2**  
**AN EXTENDED TERRACE AREA IN FRONT OF THE BUSINESS PREMISES DURING THE SUMMER**



Compensation for using the area will be charged

Flower box

The piece of furniture can be used by a person using a wheelchair

**AN 80 CENTIMETRE WIDE TERRACE AREA IN FRONT OF THE BUSINESS PREMISES DURING THE WINTER**

Figure 1.34  
Instructions for restaurant terraces in Helsinki  
Source: City of Helsinki

is a shared bike that everyone traveling in the inner city of Helsinki has the right to use for a fee. Also, the renting system combines with HSL.

### The meeting place and the transitional place for public flow

Because the Narinkka Square is located in front of the public transportation hub (a long-distance bus terminal, an Espoo local traffic terminal and a metro station), also in the heart of the Helsinki near to the Esplanadi and the Aleksanterinkatu, there is a huge passenger flow every day. Lots of citizens get out of the public transportation hub and pass through the square to their destination while also numerous people pass through the square to the hub.

Meantime, the Narinkka Square is a good meeting place for the citizen. In the square, there are many entrances of the surrounding buildings which are the perfect meeting places. Moreover, due to the spacious and rectangular square space, people could have good visibility. (Figure 1.33)



Figure 1.35  
People meeting in the Narinkka Square  
Source: Author

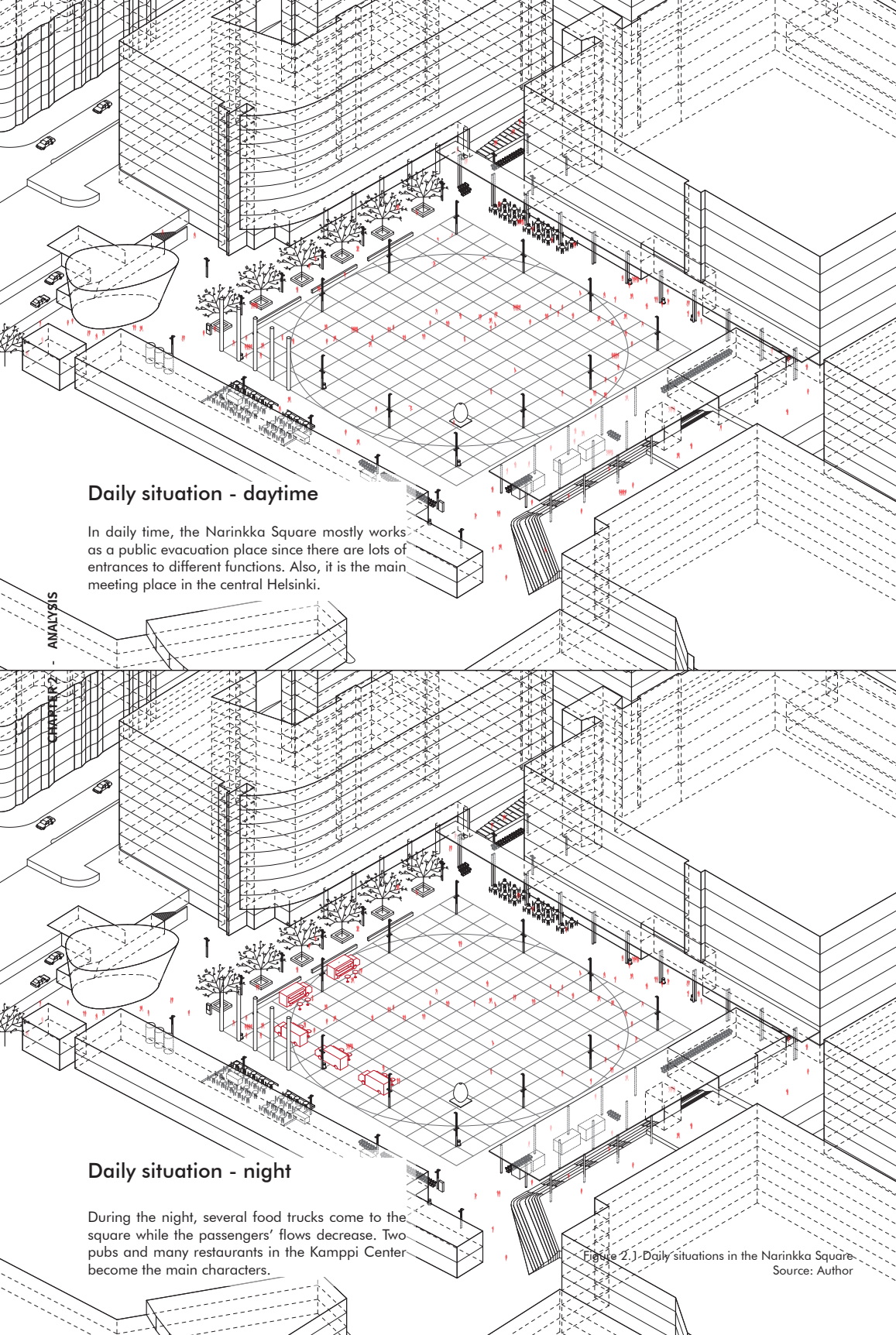


## 2

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# Analysis

PAGES 32-59



## 2.1 DAILY USE ANALYSIS - TWO SITUATIONS

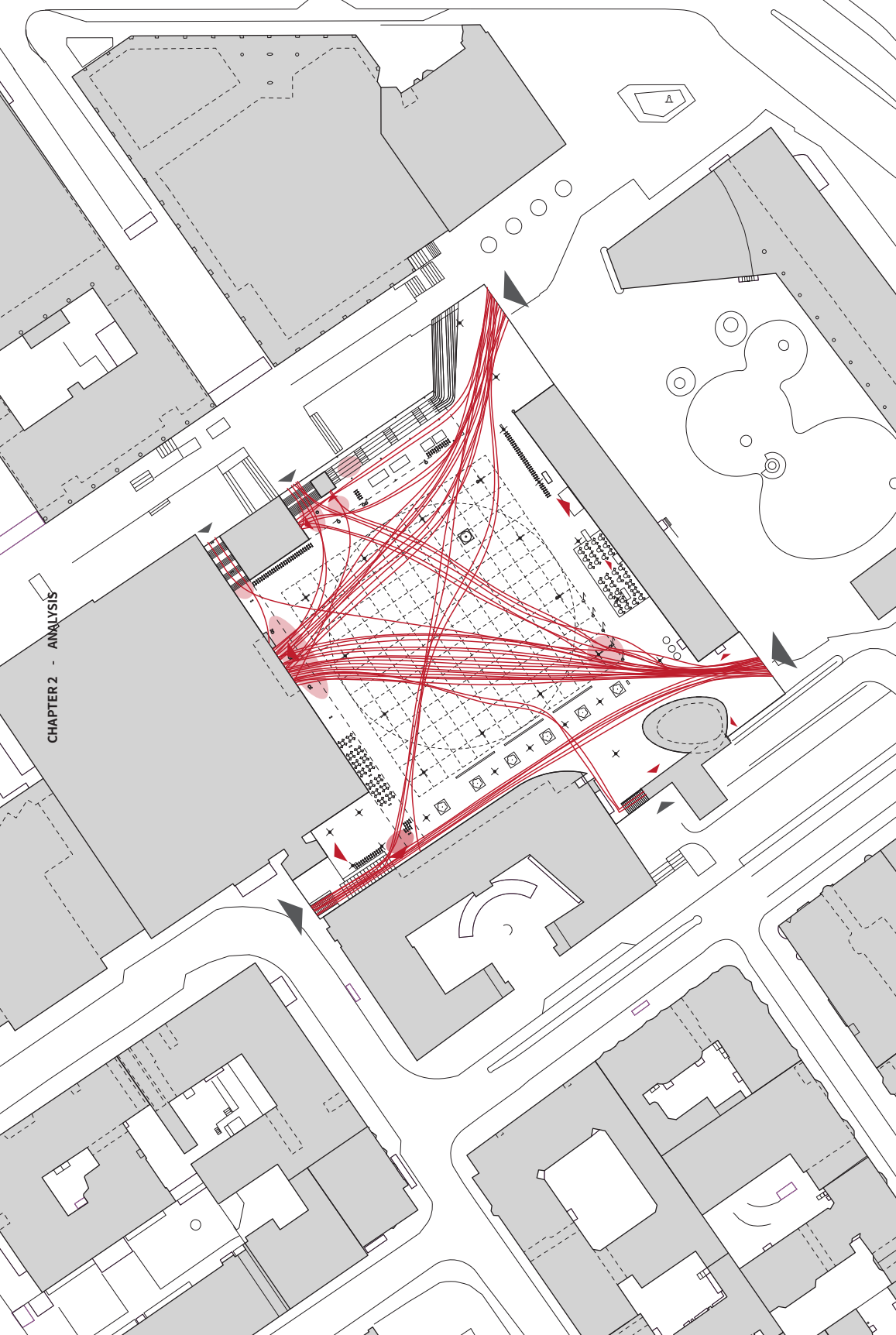
In daily time, lots of passengers pass through the Narinkka Square to the central railway station, the Mannerheimintie, the Kamppi Center, the Kamppi metro station, the bus terminal and so on. There is a pub and a restaurant that have tables outside. In addition to several bicycle parking areas, there is also a city bike station in the square. Besides, in the summertime, there is a bicycle center opening. During the night, sometimes several food trucks come to the square with tables and chairs.



Figure 2.2  
Daytime of the Narinkka Square  
Source: Author



Figure 2.3  
Night time of the Narinkka Square  
Source: Author



## 2.1 DAILY USE ANALYSIS - SITE PLAN AND FLOW

Three sides of the Narinkka Square are surrounded by buildings. The passenger flows on the site are mainly in a “人” shape. The three entrances for this shape are the north entrance from the central railway station, the west entrance from the Mannerheimintie and the east entrance from the Kamppi Center and the public transportation hub.

People usually gather in front of the entrance of different buildings to wait for their partners, to have a cigarette or to have a chat with their friends. Based on the analysis of the passenger flow, it could be found that there are lots of urban furniture located in the flows which somehow are the obstacles for passengers. For example, at the eastern entrance of the square in front of the Kamppi Chapel, there are several flagpoles, a trash bin, a street light, a tourist information stand and a tree bench which makes the entrances narrow. Meantime, the “人” shape means the remaining space looks quite empty.

### Legend





- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Building entrance |  Meeting place  |
|  Square entrance   |  Passenger flow |

Figure 2.4 (left)  
Site plan with urban furniture, passenger flows, entrances and meeting places 1:1500  
Source: Author

## 2.1 DAILY USE ANALYSIS - SUBDIVISION OF THE SPACE

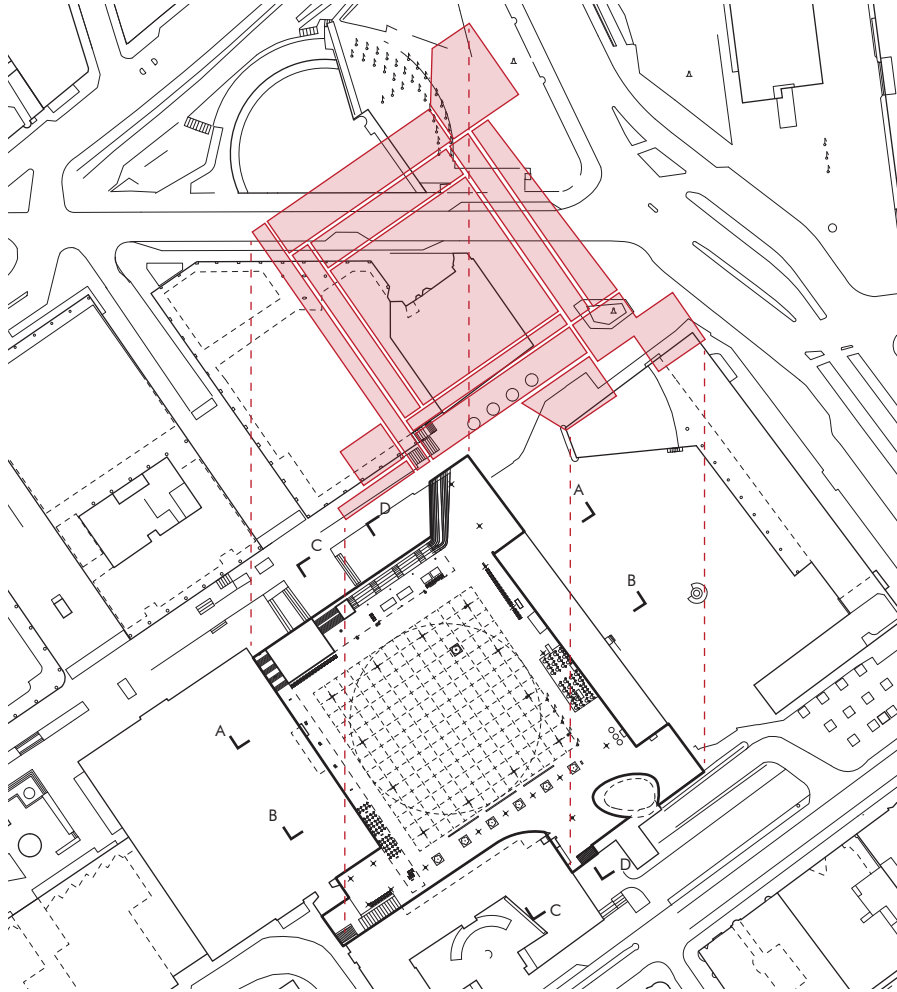


Figure 2.5 Diagram of subspace in the Narinkka Square, 1:2500  
Source: Author

In the Narinkka Square, the whole space is divided by the urban furniture (streetlights, fountain, shelters, columns and so on) and the pavement patterns into different subspaces. These subspaces could be classified as transitional spaces, corridor spaces, recreational spaces, main square spaces, parking spaces and spaces without definition. Problems tend to build up: 1. The spaces without definition are usually useless, dirty and chaotic; 2. Some boundaries between different subspaces are too ambiguous while it makes passengers feel that the square is too big and empty.

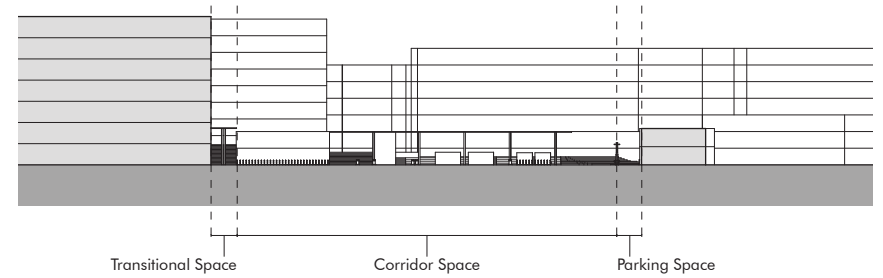


Figure 2.6 A-A Section, 1:1500  
Source: Author

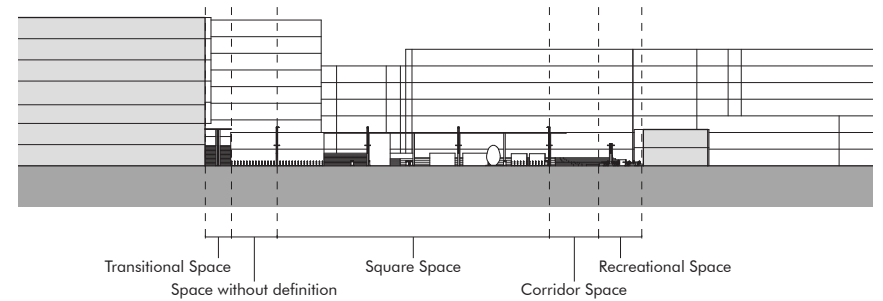


Figure 2.7 B-B Section, 1:1500  
Source: Author

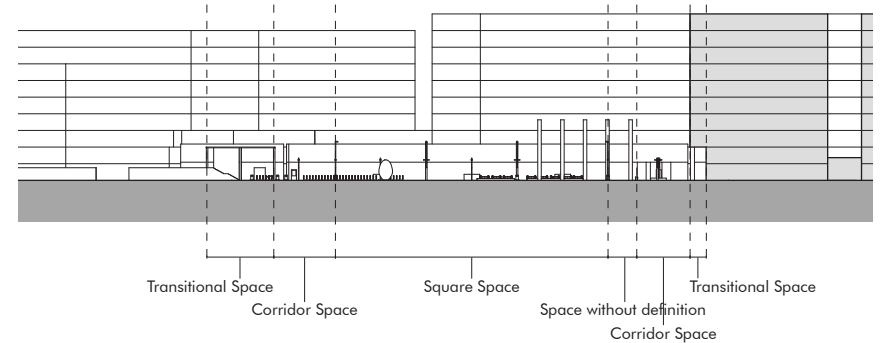


Figure 2.8 C-C Section, 1:1500  
Source: Author

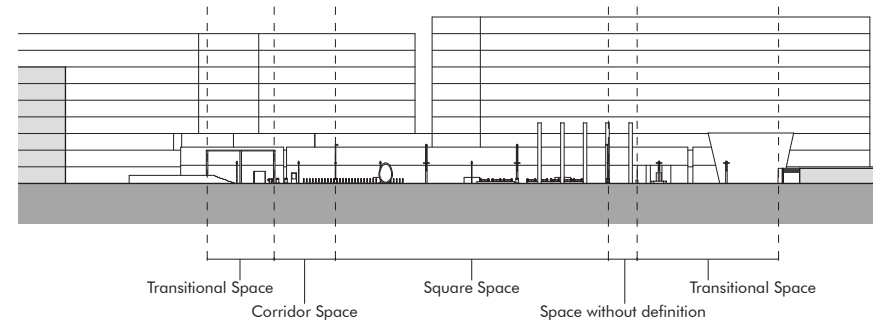


Figure 2.9 D-D Section, 1:1500  
Source: Author

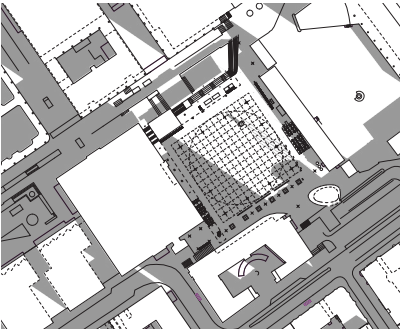
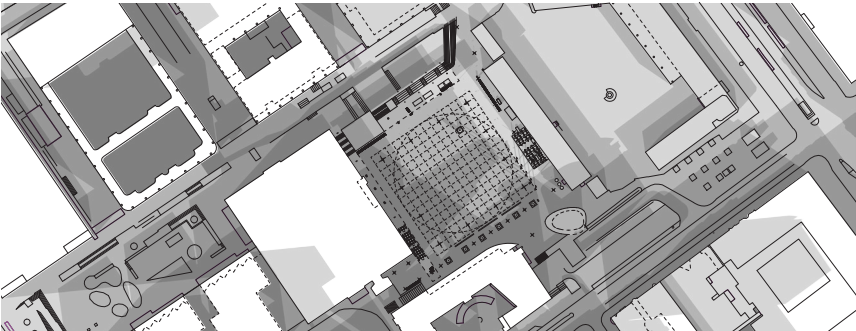


## 2.1 DAILY USE ANALYSIS - SHADOW

**Spring and Autumn (left)**  
03.21; 09.21

**Summer (right)**  
06.22

According to the analysis of the shadows in the Narinkka Square, it could be concluded that the stairs at the north side of the square, the space in front of the old bus terminal and the tree benches at the southwest side of the square have the excellent condition of the sunshine. Hence, these places are perfect sites for sitting.



09:00



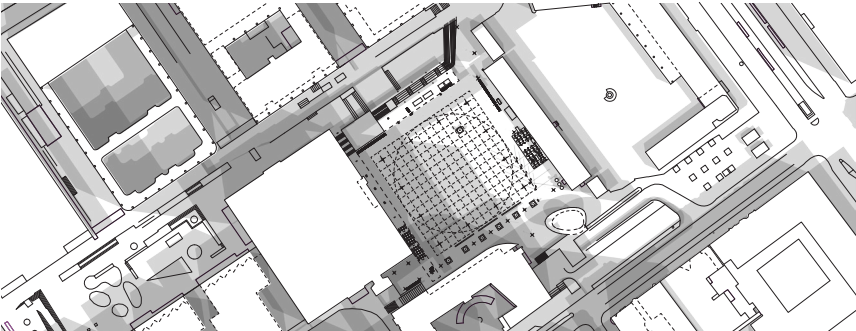
12:00



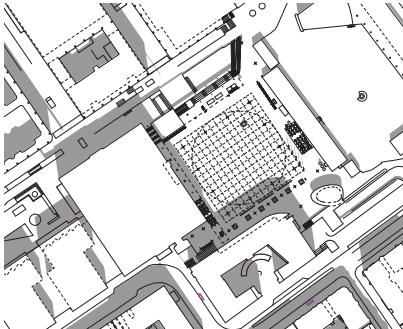
15:00



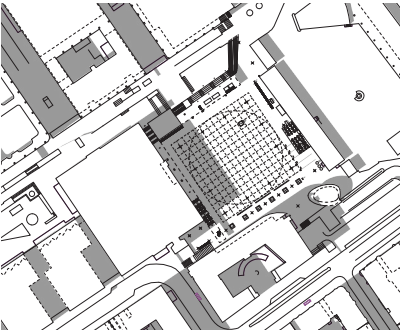
18:00



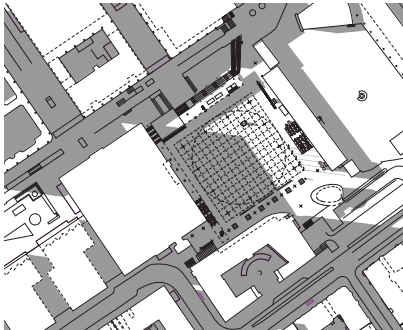
09:00



12:00



15:00



18:00

Figure 2.10 The shadows in different seasons  
Source: Author

## 2.1 DAILY USE ANALYSIS - ACTIVITIES AND URBAN FURNITURE

### Activity types

In the Narinkka Square, there are mainly two kinds of activities: 1. Different events such as markets, concerts, sports, and commercial promotions; 2. Daily activities such as sitting, drinking, eating, cycling, waiting, chatting and so on. Chapter 1.5 and 2.1 give an exhaustive introduction to the events. In the following sections, through the method of observation, the daily activities happen in the Narinkka Square will be analyzed. There are mainly six kinds of daily activities on the site: sitting, smoking, meeting, inquiring, cycling and passing by.

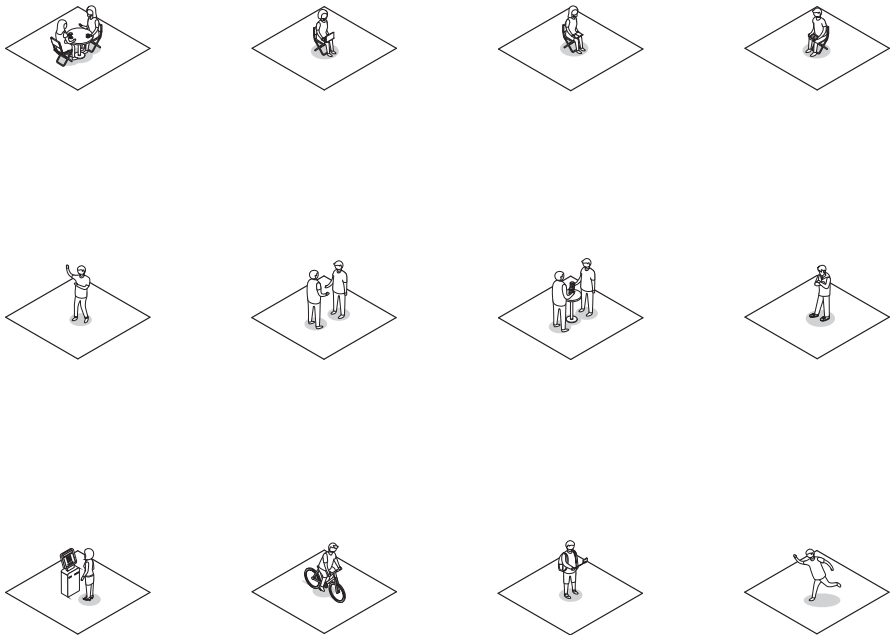


Figure 2.11  
Daily activities in the Narinkka Square  
Source: Author

### Urban furniture involved

In the Narinkka Square, there are mainly ten kinds of urban furniture: 1. Tree and tree bench; 2. Sculpture; 3. Stair; 4. Café table and chair; 5. Fountain; 6. Bicycle center; 7. Bicycle parking lot; 8. Information stand; 9. Window and sill; 10. Trash bin. Almost all the daily activities in the Narinkka Square happen around these urban furniture.

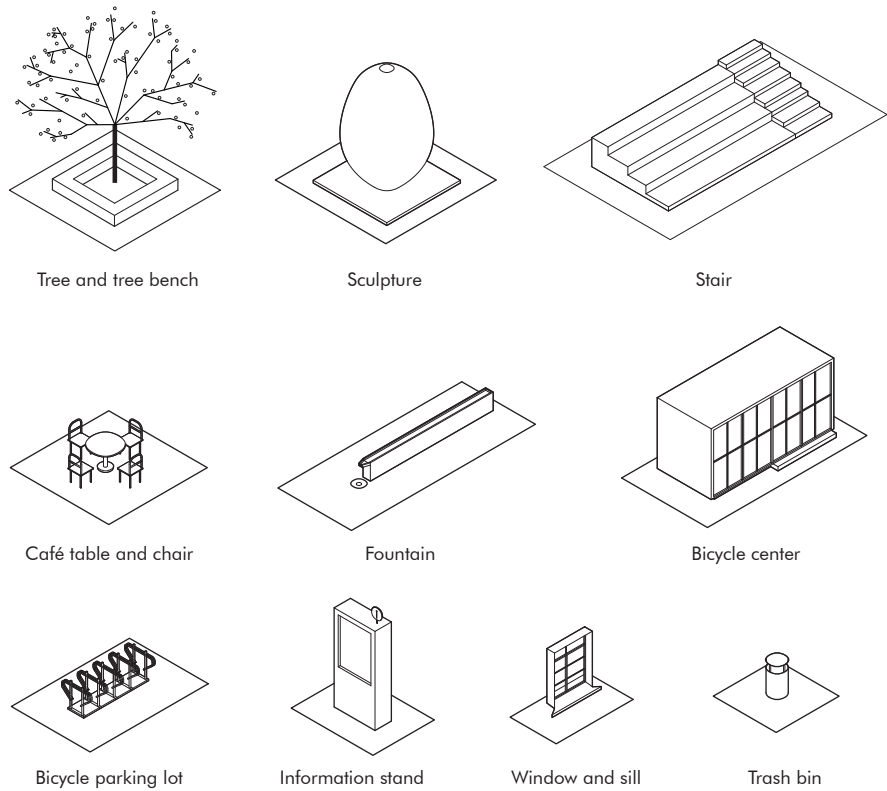
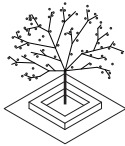
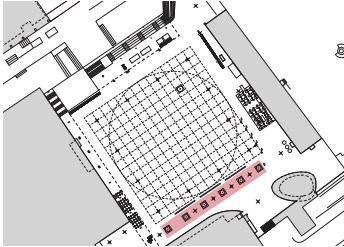

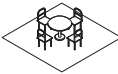
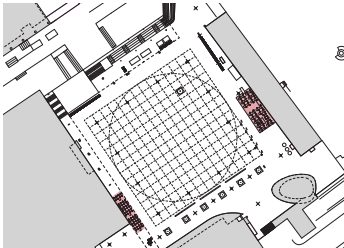


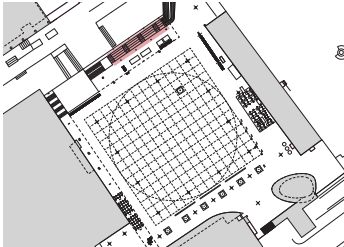


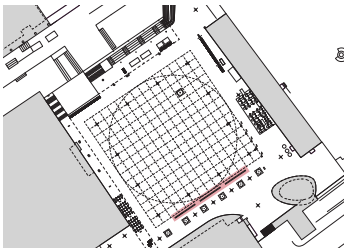


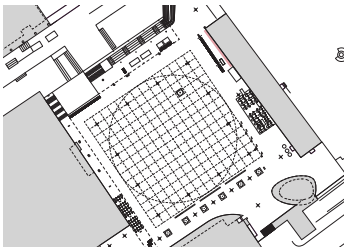

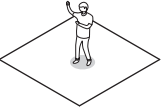
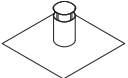
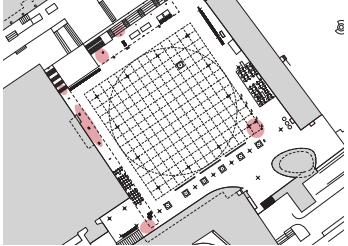

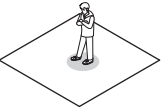
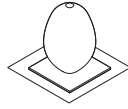
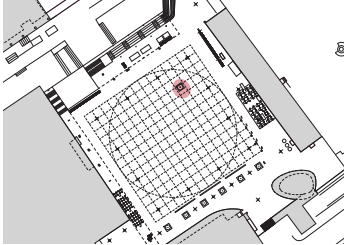


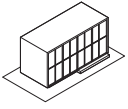
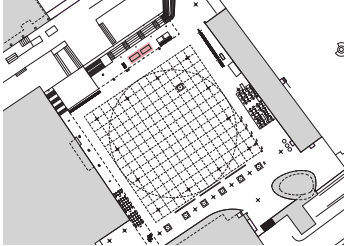

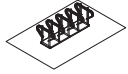
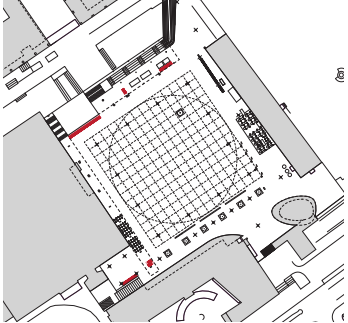




Figure 2.12  
Ten kinds of urban furniture in the Narinkka Square  
Source: Author

ACTIVITIES TYPES	URBAN FURNITURE INVOLVED	LOCATION	PHOTOGRAPH	USAGE PROBLEM
SITTING				There is a row of trees and tree benches at the south side of the square. People usually sit on the side of the tree bench facing to the square even though each tree bench has four sides. Very few people sit on the side facing to the ground floor of the Scandic Hotel.
				There is a pub and a restaurant that have the tables outside. The outdoor tables of the pub enjoy a good view and almost all day sunshine, although the block fence is not friendly and two sky windows occupy too much space. The outdoor tables of the restaurant with the shelter could not have sunshine in the afternoon and dusk, although there are more clients at that time.
				The stairs in the Narinkka Square are designed for sitting. However, when someone sits there, he or she cannot see anything happening in the square since the views are blocked by the Bicycle Center and two sky windows for the underground storage.
				The fountain is divided into three parts, and to some extent, it blocks one of the sub-flow in the Narinkka Square. In the most time of a year, there is no water in the fountain. Therefore, it mostly works as a bench and an art installation on the square. As a bench, it is not comfortable but owns a good view.
				The windows and their sills are not typical public space. Many citizens sit on the sill when there is good weather since it faces to the southwest. The views from these window sills are not good. The city bike parking point and a sky window stand in front.



ACTIVITIES TYPES	URBAN FURNITURE INVOLVED	LOCATION	PHOTO	USAGE PROBLEM
<b>SMOKING</b> 				<p>Plenty of people are smoking in the Narinkka Square while only three trash bins have cigarette urn. Hence, there are lots of "scar" on the trash bins and butts everywhere. Usually, they smoke in front of the building entrance.</p>
<b>MEETING</b> 				<p>In addition to the entrances of the buildings, the sculpture is the only sign on the square. The sculpture usually works as the meeting point for people, also as the starting point for some walking tours for tourists in Helsinki. However, compared to other squares' sign, this sculpture is not conspicuous enough.</p>
<b>CYCLING</b> 				<p>The long-awaited Pyöräkeskus – Bicycle center – opened at the Narinkka Square in 2012. The services include emergency repair, facilities that allow cyclists to service their bikes, and information. Usually, it is open in the summertime while it is just two big containers without any definition in winter.</p>
				<p>Some of the bicycle parking lots on the south side of the square are not fixed. Moreover, some block the passenger flows.</p>
				<p>The design of the bicycle parking lots allows bikes park casually. As a result, there are lots of bikes parking crookedly.</p>




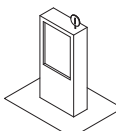
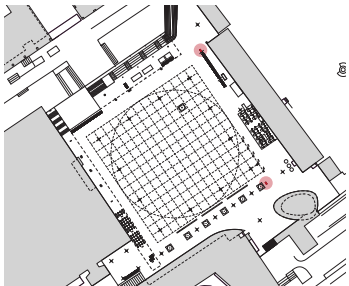


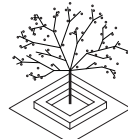

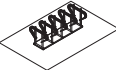
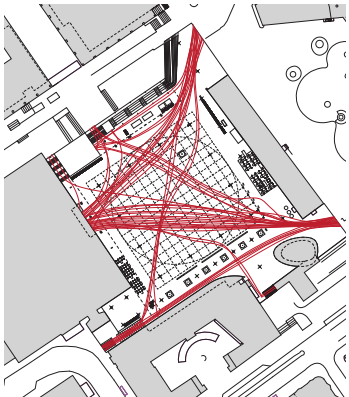



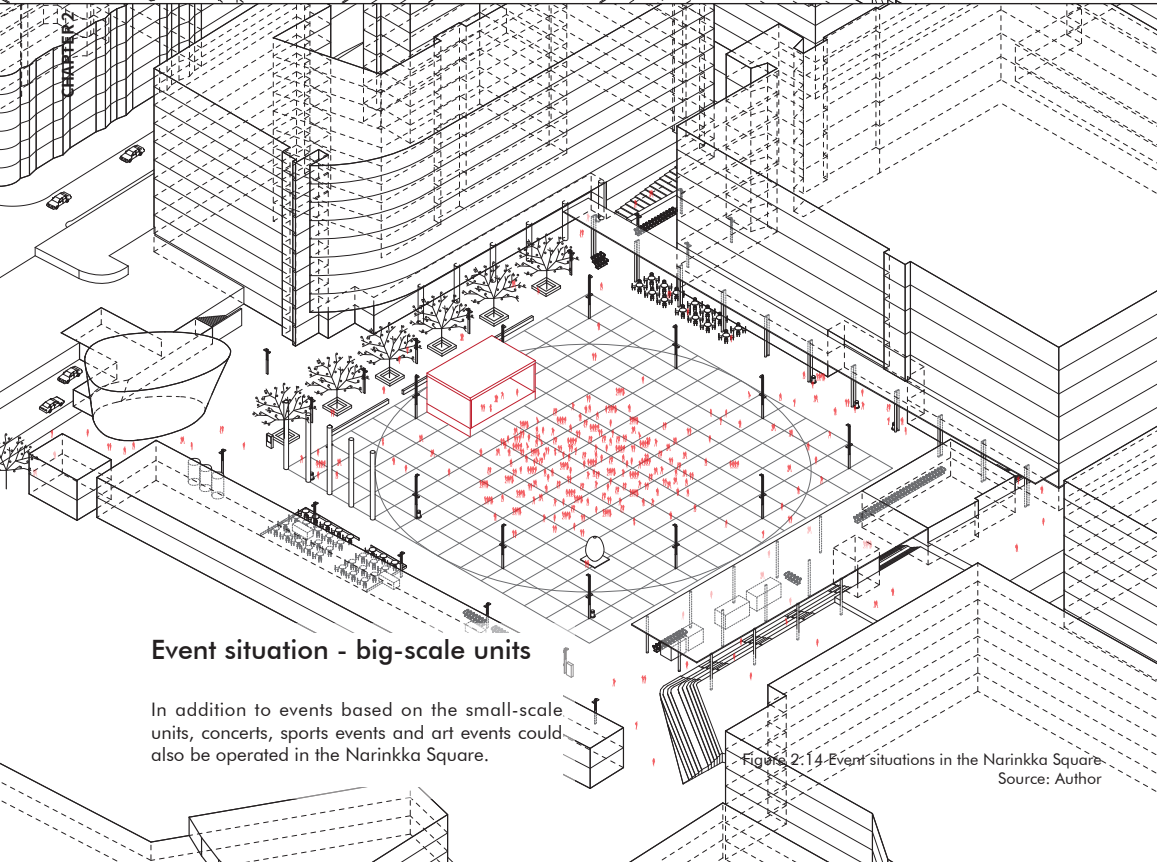
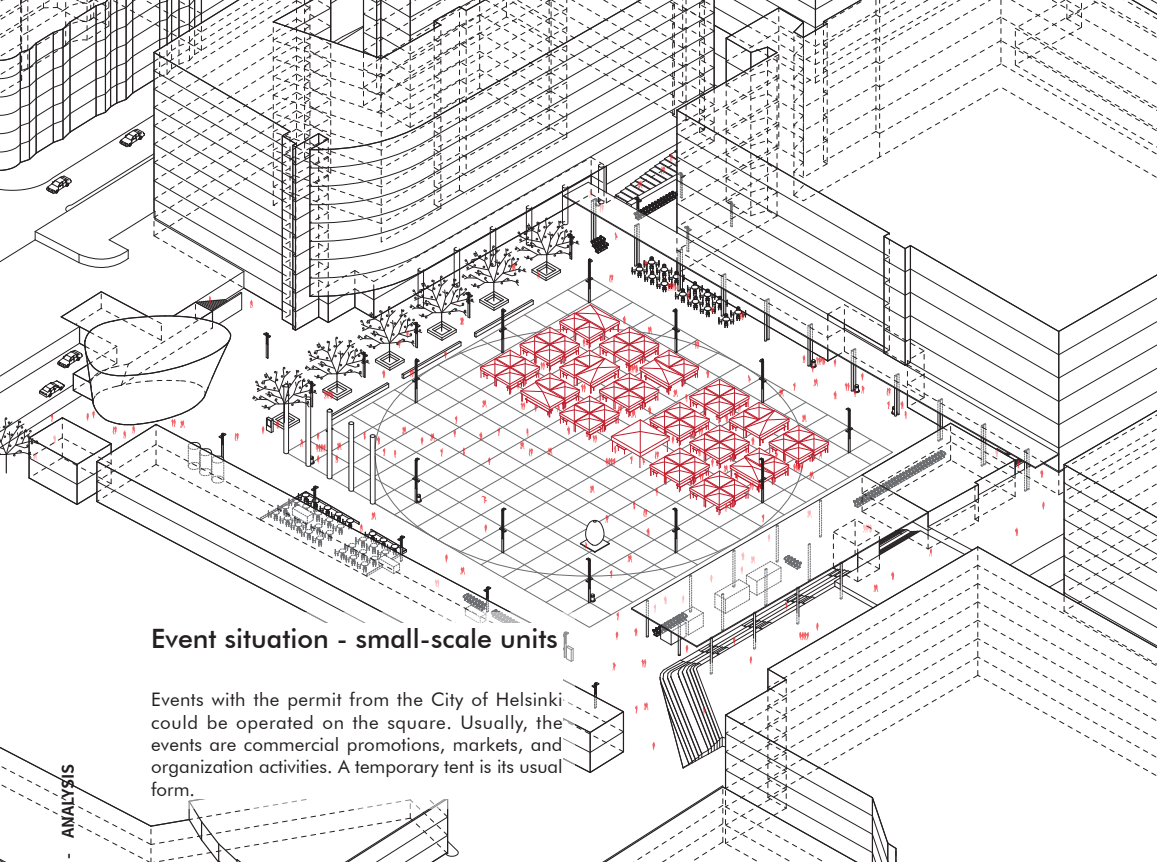
ACTIVITIES TYPES	URBAN FURNITURE INVOLVED	LOCATION	PHOTO	USAGE PROBLEM
<b>INQUIRING</b> 				<p>The space between the information stand and the tree bench is quite narrow. Hence, there is not enough space for people to operate the touchscreen. Meantime, the information stand has two sides. The front side facing to the crowd is for advertisement while the back side for tourist has a strong reflection in the sunshine. Also, the touch screen is not sensitive enough.</p>
<b>PASSING BY</b> 	  		  	<p>There is no interaction between the functions on the ground floor of the Scandic Hotel and the people in the flow or on the bench.</p> <p>One branch of the main flow in the square pass through the fountain and the tree benches. However, they don't have good cooperations.</p> <p>At the east entrance of the square, there are several flagpoles and street lights which somehow make the entrance narrow.</p>

Figure 2.13  
The observation of the daily activities in the Narinkka Square  
Source: Author



## 2.2 EVENT USE ANALYSIS - TWO SITUATIONS

As for the events happening in the square, there are mainly two kinds: 1. the events based on the small-scale units, an international market with numerous market tents for example; 2. the events based on the big stage or structure, concerts and sports activities for example. In order to get the permits for the events from the City of Helsinki, the organizer should apply in the website or by the email.

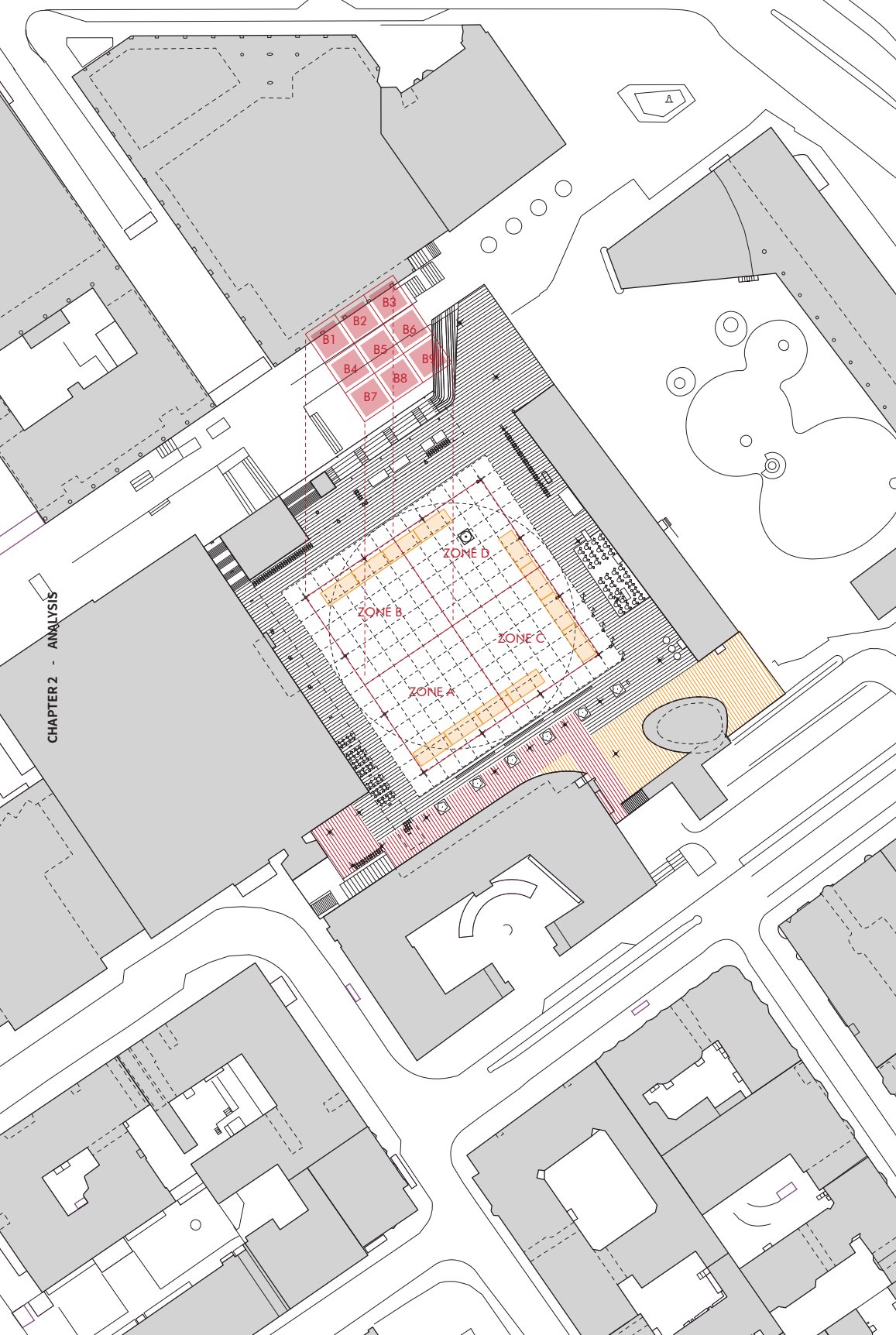


Figure 2.15  
Events with small-scale units in the Narinkka Square  
Source: Author



Figure 2.16  
Events with a big stage or structure in the Narinkka Square  
Source: Helsinki Marketing





## 2.2 EVENT USE ANALYSIS - PAVEMENT PATTERN AND EVENTS AREA

Outdoor events, commercial promotions, seasonal sales and food trucks are the main four activities which need the permits from the City of Helsinki. As one of the best sites in Helsinki, there are plenty of events happening in the Narinkka Square every year, which vary from concerts, sports competitions, markets to electoral propaganda and so on.

There are mainly four different pavement patterns (two are the original design ideas in 2006). The boundary of these pavement patterns distinguishes the central area and the surrounding area of the square space. However, the outline of the events area is defined by the streetlights, which is not the same as the boundary of the pavements.

### Legend

Different pavement patterns			Event area	Seasonal sale area
				Food truck area

Figure 2.17 (left)  
Site plan with pavement patterns, division of the event area and food truck areas 1:1500  
Source: Author

2.2 EVENT USE ANALYSIS - PERMITS AND APPLICATIONS

When an event restricts the public use of the area, the organizer of the event needs to apply for a permit from the City of Helsinki. This may be the case when, for example, the event involves bringing marquee tents, tables, chairs, stages, fences or other structures to the area. As for demonstrations, permits are not needed while the police need to be informed. (Figure 2.18)

The central event area in the Narinkka Square is divided into 4 zones. According to the nature of the event, for instance, if it is an open event, an event with an entrance fee or a closed event, the price to rent an event area is different. (Figure 2.19)

Event announcement

An e-service for making an announcement or filing a license application to the different authorities of Helsinki about events, public happenings and sales and marketing events in Helsinki.

**Process:**  
1. An application filed electronically will be processed at the departments responsible for event licenses and announcements. These are the Public Works Department, the Wholesale Market, the Sports Department, the divisions for environmental supervision and environmental health at the Environment Centre, the Rescue Department and the Port of Helsinki.

2. Where necessary, the departments will require additional information from the event organizer or the person who has been assigned responsibility, either through this eService, by e-mail, by phone or by mail.

eServices

GO TO THE E-SERVICE

Service information

- Requires login
- Saved in eFolder
- For individuals
- For corporate customers

Prerequisites:

Using the e-service requires you to sign in either with your bank access codes or with mobile certificate or a Katso ID for corporations.

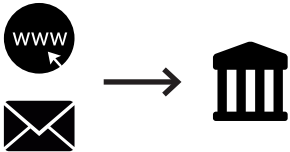
Service available every day around the clock

Available languages:

Finnish, Swedish, English

Figure 2.18  
The eServices run by the City of Helsinki for events  
Source: City of Helsinki

Usually, an application filled electronically will be processed at the departments responsible for event licenses and announcements. When necessary, the departments will require additional information from the event organizer. The fees will be charged after the decision. The handling times vary between departments depending on the issue. (City of Helsinki, 2018) (Figure 2.20)



1. Send a permit application form to the Urban Environment Division or use the electronic event announcement through the eService run by the City of Helsinki to apply for a permit. When a temporary structure is needed, the processing will be considered more carefully.



2. The processing time for permit applications is approximately 30 days and may be longer for large events. Moreover, after that, the decisions fee will be charged to the invoicing address given in the registration information.

3. At the date, the organizer takes all the furniture and the structures they need to the site in advance: table, chair, "goods", market tents, billboard, etc.



4. Leave all the package to the site and park the car or truck in the parking area of the Kamppi Center which is underground. There are no parking lots on the site.

5. Set up all the tents and items the event needs. Then the event is ready to begin.

Figure 2.20  
The process of the events application  
Source: Author

Ulkoilmatapahtumien maksut keskeisillä alueilla						
Hinta/lohko/päivä + alv Hinta sisältää rakenteet	Yleisölle maksuton tapahtuma		Yleisölle maksullinen tapahtuma		Yleisölle maksuton ja maksullinen tapahtuma	Yleisöltä suljettu tapahtuma
	Tapahtumapäivä 1-14 pv	Tapahtuman rakennus- ja purkupäivä	Tapahtumapäivä 1-14 pv	Tapahtuman rakennus- ja purkupäivä	Tapahtumapäivä 15. pv alkaen	Tapahtumapäivä (myös rakennus- ja purkupäivä)
Narinkka (lohko A-D)	600 €	300 €	1 200 €	600 €	50 % päivähinnasta	1 800 €
Mauno Koiviston aukio (lohko E)	500 €	250 €	1 000 €	500 €	50 % päivähinnasta	1 500 €

Figure 2.19  
The price of each event area in the Narinkka Square  
Source: City of Helsinki

## 2.3 THE CHALLENGES BROUGHT BY THE AMOS REX AND ITS SQUARE

Amos Rex, formerly known as Amos Anderson Art Museum, is designed by JKMM and aimed to bring contemporary architecture to the modernist Lasipalatsi. The new Amos Rex museum refines and structures the location at the Lasipalatsi Square, giving it a new identity as the focus of lively urban culture. The gently curving domes of the Art Museum outline different sized spaces that are perfect for events and just hanging out. (JKMM, 2018)

The construction of the Amos Rex is completed in August 2018. The citizens use the curving ground surface as a huge bench and a playground. According to the design idea of JKMM, the slow slope also could work for a concert or a pop-up cinema. Meantime, the square also provides an opportunity for the Amos Rex to create a programme of outdoor events to support its gallery shows.

Moreover, before the renovation, there was an event zone arranged by the City of Helsinki in Lasipalatsi (Figure 2.21). In the design idea of JKMM, most area of this zone is still kept in the new square shape. This area also could be an extension part of the event in the Nainkka Square, the international market event in September for example.

The Amos Rex square is a closed square with the connection to outside using the two main entrances and several corridors through the ground floor of the surrounding buildings. The existing restaurants and shops within the Lasipalatsi continue to trade and help contribute to the life and activity of the public square. There are two big restaurant terraces on the site which makes the whole square more vibrant (Figure 2.22).

Hence, the new Amos Rex square has a significant potential to become a lively cultural public space in the future. The identity of the square is clear and strong which is a contrast compared to the Narinkka Square. Under this circumstance, the Narinkka Square needs to find its own identity and figure out how to cooperate with the new Amos Rex square.

### LASIPALATSIN AUKIO

Mannerheimintie 22–24

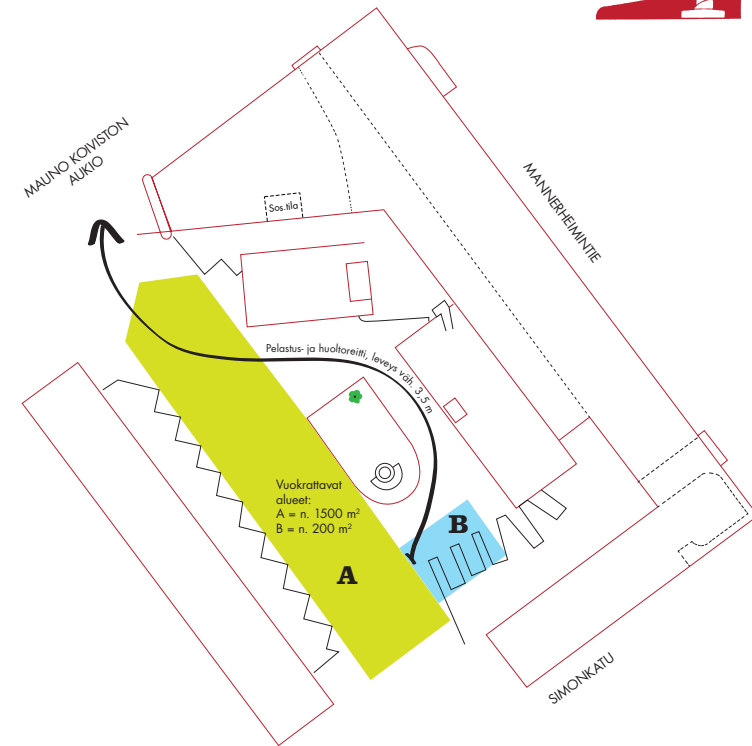


Figure 2.21  
The event zone in the Lasipalatsi Square before the renovation  
Source: Author

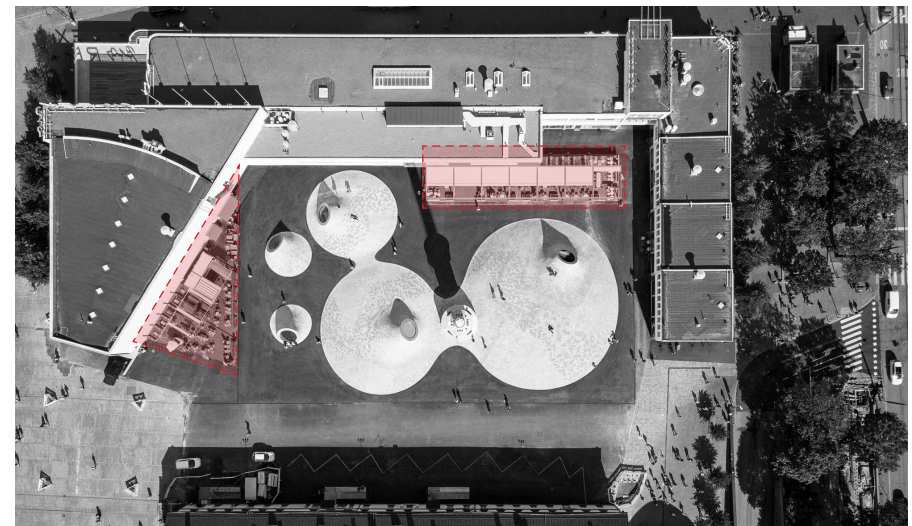


Figure 2.22  
More functions (cafe and restaurant terraces) on the ground floor of the Amos Rex square  
Source: Tuomas Uusheimo

The different keywords  
in Google Map reviews



The frequency of different keywords  
in Google Map reviews

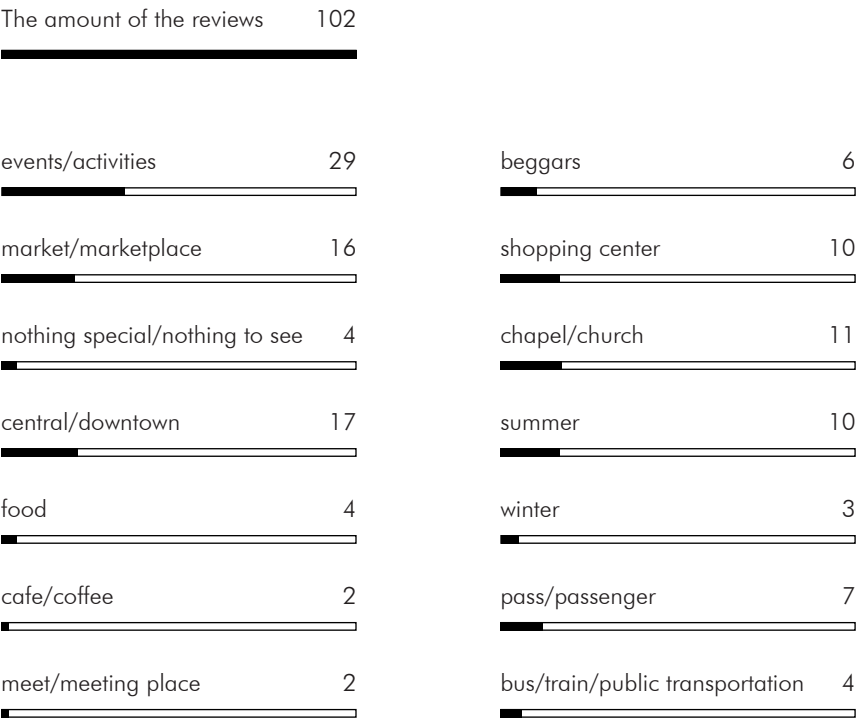


Figure 2.23  
Tables of people’s comments about the Narinkka Square  
Data source: Google Map, sorted out by the author

2.4 THE GENERAL IMPRESSION OF  
THE NARINKKA SQUARE

As mentioned in Chapter 1.5, the Narinkka Square mainly has two functions: 1. As a place for different events and activities; 2. As a transitional place in front of the public transportation hub and the Kamppi Center. However, how do the citizens and tourists evaluate the Narinkka Square? Which kind of roles do they think the Narinkka Square plays in the city life and do they have other requirements?

In Google Map, there are 420 reviews about the Narinkka Square 102 of which have comments in detail. Based on these comments, the general impression of the Narinkka Square could be built up (Figure 2.23).

In these comments, there are mainly 14 keywords: events/activities; market/marketplace; shopping center; chapel/church; central/downtown; summer; winter; beggars; pass by/passenger; nothing special/nothing to see; food; cafe/coffee; meet/meeting place; bus/train/public transportation. According to the frequency of these keywords, it could be concluded that in general, the Narinkka Square is a successful event place. However, because of the climate, most events happen in the summer time. Moreover, whether there is an event happening or not makes the public atmosphere in the square quite different. It could be the reason that lots of people give their comments as “interesting or good place” while there are some considering the site “nothing special or nothing to see”. Meantime, there are also many comments mentioned the other main function of the Narinkka Square. They consider the square as a meeting place and a place to pass by.

Besides, some people also point out the problems in the Narinkka Square, such as “not neat and clean”, “nowhere to sit outside without bad smell” and “too many beggars”. Meantime, few of them think that “the Narinkka Square has the potential to be a cozy and vibrant place”. Moreover, one of these comments mentioned the cost of events in the Narinkka Square -- “Narinkka market square is the well-known place to arrange all sort of outdoor activities from snowboard jumping competitions to football matches and Euro-vision contest...Funny though that there aren’t market activities related to this location anymore. Reason to this should be obvious - it’s really expensive to arrange anything to this spot because of the rent.”

To sum up, most of these reviews consider the Narinkka Square as a good place for events. However, events and activities are occasional. Without events, the Narinkka Square is a place where “nothing special” or “nothing to see”. Meantime, the condition of the sitting on the square should be improved.

## 2.5 DESIGN QUESTION AND DESIGN PROPOSAL

### Design question

Through the analysis above, the two leading roles of the Narinkka Square have been elaborated. In general, with events, the Narinkka Square is a public place with vitality and people would like to stay and spend spare time there. However, without events, the Narinkka Square is a square lacking its identity. With the massive flow on the site per day, the Narinkka Square has a huge potential to become a cozy square. However, nowadays there are lots of problems, the bad condition of the sitting area for example.

Hence, based on these two essential roles of the Narinkka Square, the further design tasks will be concerned: 1. As one of the best sites for events in the central Helsinki, along with the challenges brought by the Amos Rex, how the Narinkka Square could meet the demands of different events better; 2. The Narinkka Square needs to build up its identity when there is no event and has the potential to become a more cozy and friendly public space. The design questions related to these two tasks are listed as follows:

1. The subdivision of the square space;

The core of the square is 54 x 54 meters while the whole square is about 80 x 80 meters. Therefore, the boundary of the square is ambiguous since it is not a line but a several meters wide "corridor". Part of this "corridor" also works as the firefighting access. The benches, greens, flagpoles, trash bins, fountain, pubs, the Bicycle Center and city bike station are all located in this "corridor". As a result, the places for rest and spare time are quite far away from the place where the activities happen.

2. The passenger flows and the movement pattern;

The east entrance of the square is too narrow shaped by the flagpoles, trash bins, streetlights and the information stand. The "人" flows shape makes the remaining space look quite empty which contribute to a significant contrast with the heavy flows.

3. The daily activities and urban furniture;

There is a lack of benches in the square. The sitting areas are in bad condition. Lots of people smoke on the site while butts are everywhere. Some bicycle parking lots block the passenger flows. The information stand for

tourists is useless. The fountain is misused. Compared to the big size of the square, the sculpture is not conspicuous. The Bicycle Center stands in front of the stairs and blocks the view.

4. The pavement pattern and the event area;

The boundary of the pavement pattern does not match to the outline of the event area while the division of the event area follows the pavement pattern.

5. The permits and the application for events

The process of the application usually takes a long time. Moreover, the price and the division of the event area are suitable for big-scale events.

6. The challenges brought by the Amos Rex

The completion of the Amos Rex and its square recently brings a challenge to the Narinkka Square since the Amos Rex square has an interesting surface. Meantime, there are more cafe and restaurant terraces.

### Design proposal

The two design proposals are:

1. Build up the identity when there is no event in the Narinkka Square. The diversity of the events request the square to have a regular shape and a flat surface. Hence, the design idea for an interesting landscape is not suitable. Meantime, the price of the event area renting and the size of the event area determine that the events happen in the Narinkka Square are in a quite big scale. Moreover, the scale of the event determines its frequency. Hence, bring the former identity of the Narinkka Square(market square) back could be a good idea, i.e., let more small-scale public and commercial activities happen.

2. Fix the existing problems in the process of daily use and try to build a more cozy atmosphere in the Narinkka Square. Hence, the redesign and the change of the urban furniture's location on the site need to be proposed. The design language of the urban furniture could also help to build up the identity.

3

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## **Design idea**

PAGES 62-79



### 3.1 THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SMALL-SCALE THINKING IN THE DESIGN IDEA

According to the analysis of original orientations of the Narinkka Square in Chapter 1 and the current roles of the square in Chapter 2, it could be concluded that the Narinkka Square is a successful event area. However, because of the operation and the arrangement, most of the time there are only big-scale events happening which contributes to a considerable contrast between the two status: with events and without events. Meantime, the original proposal of the Narinkka Square was to build up a pleasant and lively urban environment. Based on the observation presented in Chapter 2, for the daily usage and the leisure activities, the Narinkka Square does not have good conditions.

In order to find the identity to fill up the gap between the two different status, at the same time keep the role of events area, letting more small-scale public events and activities happen could be a suitable solution. The big-scale events, due to its scale, usually needs long time preparation and does not happen often. Hence, the small-scale public events and activities, due to its variability and convenience, could perfectly fill the spare time. Hence, aiming to encourage more small-scale public events and activities happening, besides the improvement of the related arrangement and the operation system, the design proposal of the Narinkka Square is also needed.

Based on the analysis of urban furniture and activities in the Narinkka Square in Chapter 2, it could be concluded that there are still distances for the square to become a pleasant and lively public space. The main problems are the location, form and cooperation of the urban furniture on the site. The redesign of the urban furniture should be based on real usages while it is exactly the core idea of the small-scale thinking.

To sum up, the small-scale thinking could be the starting point of the two design proposals mentioned in Chapter 2.5. Therefore, in the following sections of Chapter 3, Micro Public Place, as a leading design idea, is presented. Moreover, based on the case study, the following sections elaborate the definition of the Micro Public Place, as well as, enumerates the categories and the application models of the Micro Public Place units by the approach of typology.

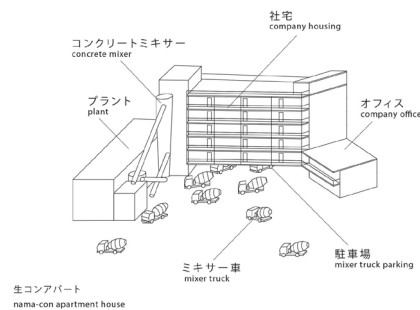


Figure 3.1  
Nama-con apartment house in Tokyo  
Source: *Made in Tokyo*

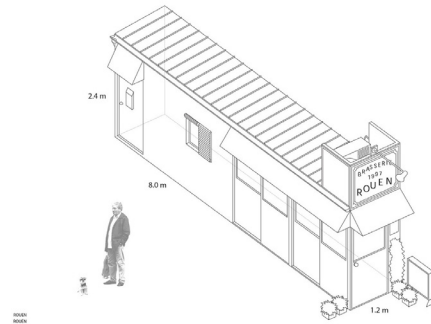


Figure 3.2  
Rouen in Tokyo  
Source: *Pet Architecture*

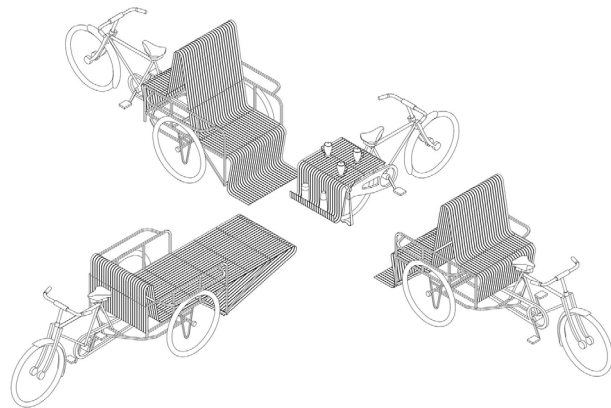


Figure 3.3  
Furnicycle designed by Atelier Bow-wow  
Source: Atelier Bow-wow



Figure 3.4  
Manga Pod designed by Atelier Bow-wow  
Source: Courtesy Jamie Williams



Figure 3.5  
White Limousine Yatai designed by Atelier Bow-wow  
Source: Kasane Nogawa

## 3.2 CASE STUDY

### Atelier Bow-Wow's "micro public space" in Japan

Micro public space is not a new concept. In the last two decades, numerous researchers have given their definitions. One of the most famous definitions was proposed by Atelier Bow-Wow.

Atelier Bow-Wow started their studies by documenting the unique urban reality especially about the public space and the leftover space in Tokyo. In *Pet Architecture*, they mainly documented the tiny buildings that filled the cracks of the city and are always customized by the user. The functions of those tiny buildings varied: a warehouse, a retail shop, a restaurant, a bar or a residential building, most of which are public functions. In another book of them, *Made in Tokyo*, Atelier Bow-Wow cited the instances of hybrid, cross-programmed building types with unlikely juxtapositions, which are the results of the extreme pressure on land. (Figure 3.1, 3.2)

Atelier Bow-Wow's approach to architecture is informed by this research and what they have termed "micro public space". They defined "micro public space" as the devices, which create social platforms. In *Behaviorology*, they concluded that space is produced neither by architects nor by city planners and the users who live in space: "Space is not consumer-generated but space-generated". It is not people who create space, but social spaces that use people to bring themselves into being.

As the design results of the research, Atelier Bow-Wow used "micro public space" as the framework and set up an art-exhibition. Additionally, in the projects on "micro public space", Manga Pod (2002), Furnicycle(2002) and White Limousine Yatai (2003) for example, they tried to create the new behaviors of the city and the people through small furniture or non-enclosed public spaces that encourage users' participation and support individual body experience and behavior. Their projects construct situation rather than objects. (Figure 3.3-3.5)

To sum up, in Atelier Bow-Wow's definition, "micro public space" is an attempt to add the individual layer to the smallest space or object that is officially public when making use of them.

### Tactical Urbanism and Project for Public Place (PPS)

Also known as DIY Urbanism, Planning-by-Doing, Urban Acupuncture or Urban Prototyping, Tactical Urbanism is an approach which refers to a city, organizational, and/or citizen-led approach to neighborhood buildings

using short-term, low-cost, and scalable interventions to catalyze long-term change (Lydon & Garcia, 2015).

Examples include highly visible and formalized efforts, such as New York's Plaza Program, or smaller-scale "demonstration projects" (typically lasting 1 to 7 days). Tactical Urbanism projects can be led by governments, non-profit organizations, grassroots groups, or frustrated residents. Though the degree of formality may be varied, Tactical Urbanism projects share a common goal of using low-cost materials to experiment with and to input on the potential street design changes. (Figure 3.6)

Different from other approaches that stand from the perspective of urban designers or architects, Tactical Urbanism also encourages every citizen to use their effort to improve the quality of public space. It is an approach based on bottom-up initiatives, small-scale entrepreneurs and citizen movements (Lydon & Garcia, 2015). To meet the increasing need for more guidance about design, materials and process for both citizen and city-led projects, the team The Street Plans Collaborative released a new open-source resource in 2016: *the Tactical Urbanist's Guide to Materials and Design*. In the guide, all the materials that could be used in the Tactical Urbanism projects are divided into six categories: barrier elements, landscaping elements, signs, street furniture, surface treatment and tools. Moreover, every kind of materials in the guide has a detailed introduction about its dimension, estimated cost, durability, applications and sources. The Street Plans Collaborative also gave several tips for every material. (Figure 3.7)

The Project for Public Spaces uses the phrase "Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper(LQC)" to describe the similar approach expressed by Tactical Urbanism. Based on the idea to create and test a project immediately with direct community involvements, LQC projects are often temporary-relatively inexpensive alterations to a public space that take place while more long-range projects grind through the lengthy development pipeline (Project for Public Spaces (PPS), 2015).

As an example of LQC projects, for nearly a decade, Harvard's ongoing Placemaking efforts have been activating the campus's public spaces and enriching the lives of students, faculty, staff, and the wider Cambridge community. The first step was adding sitting areas. A number of brightly-colored, movable chairs and benches were scattered around the Harvard Yard. This simple intervention quickly gained immense popularity. Chairs were rearranged continuously and turned into venues for hanging out, studying, eating, conducting seminars, and even hosting a giant game of musical chairs. With this success, Harvard identified its next site for activation - The Plaza - an underutilized outdoor space passed through by almost every person on campus. Through pointed LQC improvements and exciting programming, the Plaza was turned into an anchor on campus and a destination for the Cambridge population. The Plaza became the host of The



Figure 3.6  
New York's Plaza Program  
Source: NYC Department of Transportation (DOT)

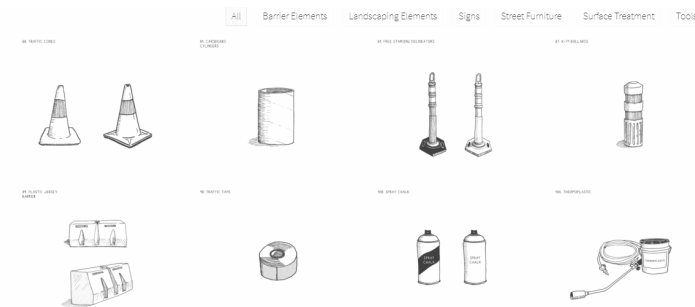


Figure 3.7  
Tactical Urbanism Materials and Design Guide  
Source: The Street Plans Collaborative



Figure 3.8  
LQC objects in Harvard common spaces  
Source: Project for Public Spaces (PPS)





Figure 3.9  
The winner of Kauppatori2017, designed by  
Ella Kaira, Benjamin Åkerblom, Joona Heikkilä and Lauri Klemola  
Source: Lauri Klemola

Plaza Pet Therapy Zoo, the Cambridge Open Market, an ice-skating rink during the winter, food trucks, games, exercise classes, performances and more. (Figure 3.8)

### **Kauppatori2017 in Helsinki**

Kauppatori2017 is a design competition about the Helsinki Market Square which has one of the most important locations in Finland. The specific content of this competition is to create a proposal for a new market stall, which answers to the challenges of the location and showcases the possibilities of innovative design. The competition was held in 2016, and the final result was presented in the summer of 2017. Moreover, the new market stall was an exhibit at-tent in the 2017 Helsinki Design Week. (Figure 3.9)

The Market Square is located in central Helsinki, at the eastern end of Esplanadi and bordering the Baltic Sea to the south. There is a dock for the ferry from the Market Square to Suomenlinna, and in the summer there are also private companies providing ferry cruises to other nearby islands. It is also surrounded by the Presidential Palace and the Helsinki City Hall. From spring to autumn, the Market Square is bustling with activities like vendors selling fresh Finnish foods and souvenirs. There are also many outdoor cafés on the square.

Therefore, Kappatori is a meeting place for locals and visitors. The dominant feature of the area has been the clusters of market stalls, orange tents. The stalls serve the purpose of sheltering the vendors and their wares. Based on the idea to exploit the potential of the square, the Market Square Design Competition focuses on a new model for the market stalls.

The competition asked the participants to use the market stalls to tell the story of the market's heritage and its products, services, and infrastructure, also to help the market to establish the diversity by surprise. These requirements come from the thinking of physical and spiritual world - the experience of users and the diversity of functions.

After the organizers spent more than 2500 hours on the square learning about the opportunities and challenges by interviewing the stakeholders, the vendors, the customer base, the visitors and the infrastructure providers, the final design has been published in 2017. Feedbacks, opinions, analysis, and data will still be used to develop the area since the future is still open.

Kauppatori2017 aims to find a new Finnish identity in the Market Square and also build a bridge between the locals and visitors. The organizers want to make the visitors feel welcome while the life of the locals is vital and non-intrusive. In a stall, lots of social activities happen - commercial activity, chatting, eating snacks even playing games. Moreover, a stall can be quickly built up and has good mobility.



### 3.3 THE DEFINITION OF THE MICRO PUBLIC PLACE

The three case studies above have the same idea that is using different kinds of urban furniture to help urban public spaces to build its identity and a vibrant living atmosphere. Based on the similar idea, Micro Public Place as a design thought is proposed. In *Behaviorology*, Atelier Bow-Wow proposed the idea of Architectural Behaviorology which investigates the nature, the human, and the building. In Atelier Bow-Wow's definition, the nature investigates the material and climate, such as the light, the wind, the heat, the humidity and so on; the human mainly concerns about the habits and the building is about the typology. Similar to Atelier Bow-Wow's design principle "behaviorology" for their architectural works, the Micro Public Place combines the concept of activity with space. Hence, the definition of the Micro Public Place contains three part: activity, object and place.

Based on the relationship between people and activities, in *Life between buildings*, Jan Gehl divided outdoor activities mainly into three categories: necessary activity, optional activity and social activity. In Gehl's definition, taking a walk to get a breath of fresh air, standing around enjoying life, or sitting and sunbathing are the examples of optional activities while children at play, greetings and conversations are the examples of social activities (Gehl, 2011). Moreover, most optional activities and social activities usually happen in the urban public space, such as squares, streets, parks and so on. Furthermore, lots of these activities happen around the urban furniture - benches, kiosk, food truck and stairs (Figure 3.10-3.17). Meantime, the participants of these activities are usually in a small group, 2-6 members for instance. Because of these activities, a public space could be vital and attract more people to join. In *The social life of small urban places*, William H. Whyte summarized some principles of peoples' activities based on this idea. For example, people usually have a conversation in the pedestrian flow and sit in the place near the pedestrian flow (H. Whyte, 1980). In the definition of the Micro Public Place, these activities are mainly concerned.

In *Genius Loci: Towards a Phenomenology of Architecture*, Norberg-Schulz analyzed the means of the categories "space" and "character". Norberg-Schulz thought "character" is a more general and a more concrete concept than "space". Moreover, the character is determined by the material and the formal constitution of the place. Hence, Norberg-Schulz used "site" or "place" to present the idea that space does not only concern the physical three-dimensional geometry but also the atmosphere inside. Moreover, in *Atmospheres*, Peter Zumthor proposed nine elements about architectural



Figure 3.10  
The street bench in Amalfi, Italy  
Source: Author



Figure 3.11  
The street library in Milano  
Source: Author



Figure 3.12  
The bench in the Piazza di San Silvestro, Rome  
Source: Author



Figure 3.13  
The fruit stalls in Napoli  
Source: Author



Figure 3.14  
The lankarulla kiosk in Helsinki  
Source: Argus fin



Figure 3.15  
The food truck in the Narinkka square, Helsinki  
Source: Author



Figure 3.16  
The market tents in Krakow, Poland  
Source: Author



Figure 3.17  
The stairs in the Piazzale Michelangelo, Florence  
Source: Author

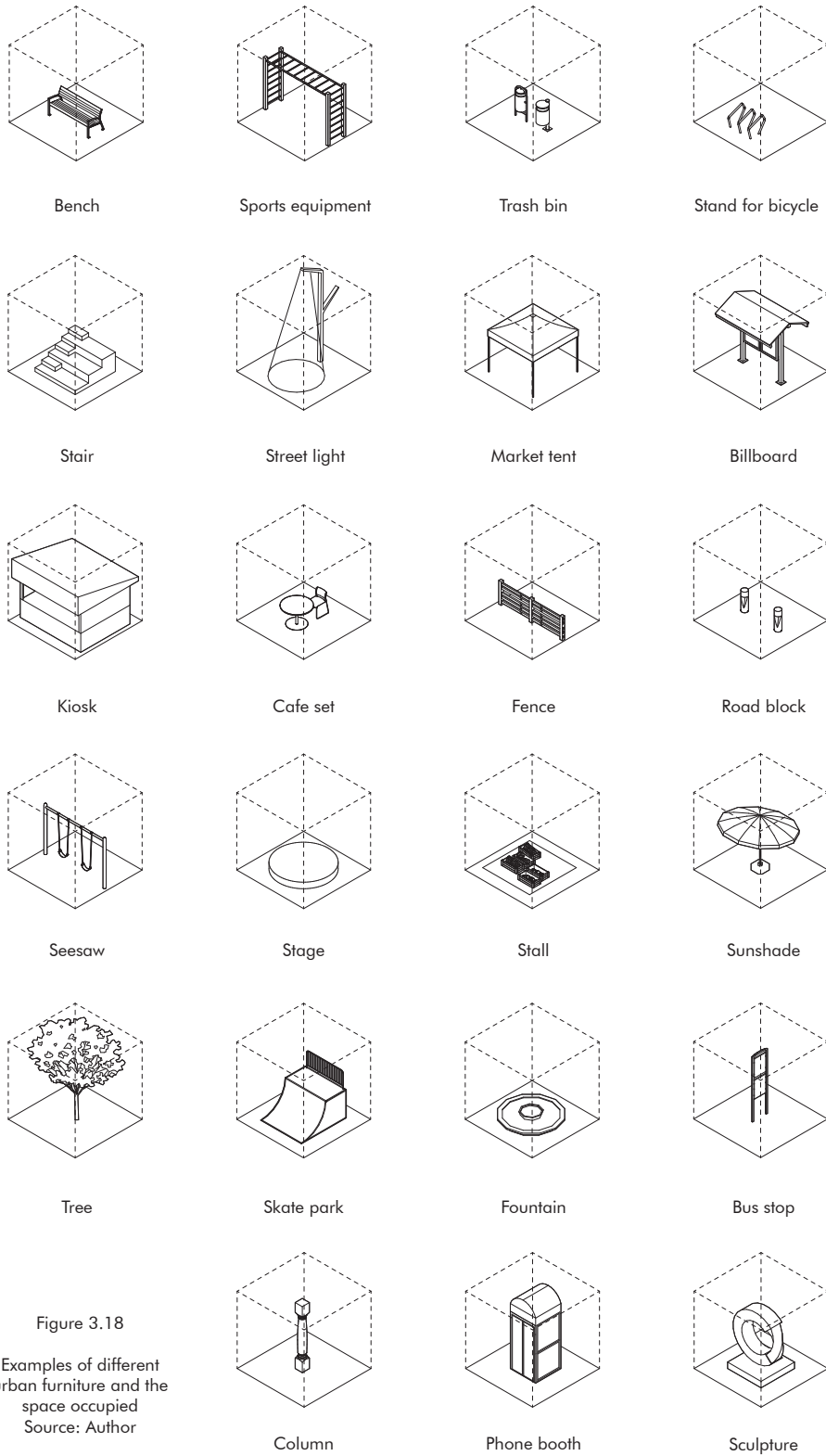


Figure 3.18  
Examples of different urban furniture and the space occupied  
Source: Author



Figure 3.19  
Examples of different social and optional activities  
Source: Author

atmosphere: body of architecture, material compatibility, the sound, the temperature, surrounding objects, the state between composure and seduction, tension between interior and exterior, levels of intimacy, the light. Similarly, public space atmosphere also has its elements: the elements from nature (e.g., the sound, the smell, the light, the temperature); the elements from architecture (e.g., urban furniture, surrounding buildings, pavements); the elements from human (e.g., activities). As a result, in the definition of the Micro Public Place, “space” is replaced by “place”.

To sum up, the Micro Public Place is an approach using the basic unit of a small-scale public space where the public objects and facilities can hold the optional and social activities for a small group. A Micro Public Place unit is a set that contains three part: 1. an object or a facility (urban furniture); 2. the space that the object occupies to hold the possible optional and social activities and the atmosphere inside the space; 3. optional and social activities. For example, a Micro Public Place unit could be a set of the market tent with the activities happen inside (e.g., the bargaining between the buyer and seller) and the space the market tent occupies.

In *The great good place*, Ray Oldenburg came up with the idea of “third place”. In Oldenburg’s definition, third places are the places exist on the neutral ground and serve to level their guests to a condition of social equality. With the playful mood in the third place, a conversation is a primary activity and the major vehicle for the display and the appreciation of human personality and individuality. Oldenburg also listed some third places as the examples: coffee shops, bars, pubs or family restaurants. To some extent, the Micro Public Place is a concept that belongs to “third place”.

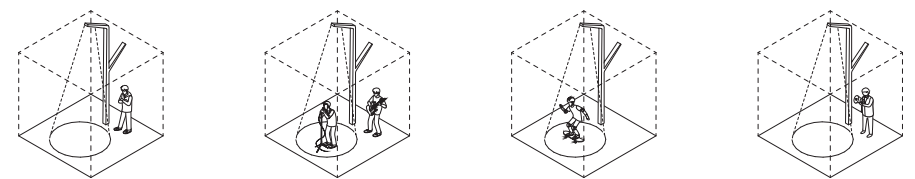
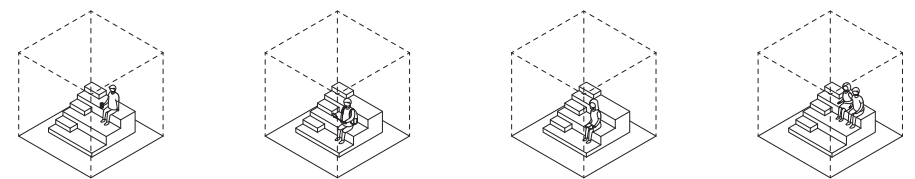
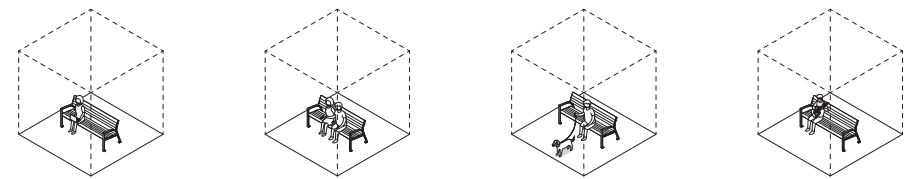
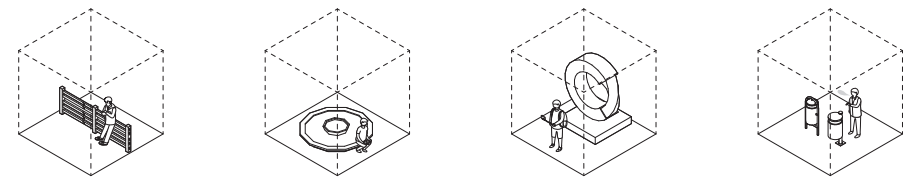
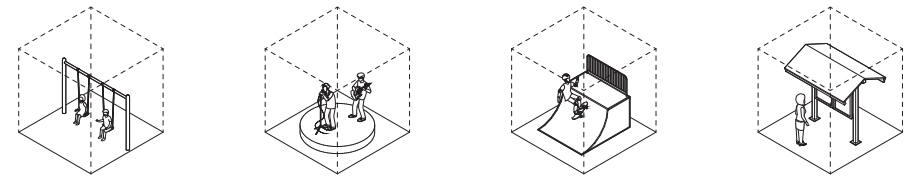
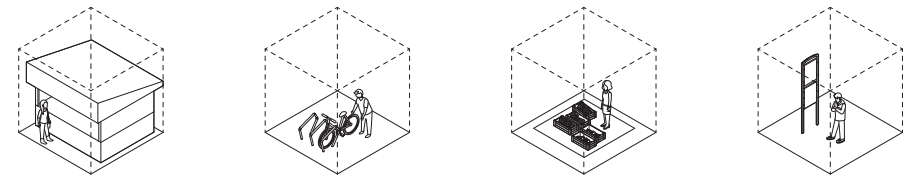


Figure 3.20 (upper right)  
Examples of the Micro Public Place units  
Source: Author

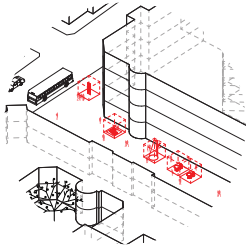
Figure 3.21 (lower right)  
Different activities happen in the same spaces with same objects  
Source: Author





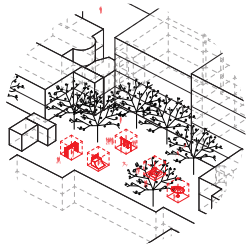
### 3.4 APPLICATION MODEL OF THE MICRO PUBLIC PLACE UNITS - SCATTER IN THE CITY

#### 1. Street side and Pedestrian Street



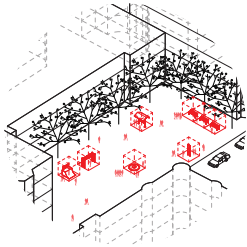
Street, as an essential element in urban context, is also the most common site for the Micro Public Place units. The Micro Public Place units could be a kiosk, a bus stop, a bench, a phone booth, a stall and so on. Moreover, a pedestrian street is an almost perfect site since it already has a people-friendly atmosphere.

#### 2. Community public space



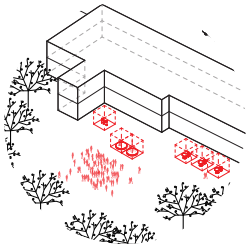
In the community public space, especially those in the block district enclosed by the surrounding buildings, the Micro Public Place units could be a cafe, a second-hand or an exchange shop, a small library, an urban farm allotment to make the whole community "warmer" and friendlier.

#### 3. Enclosed street space



The enclosed street space formed by some buildings' stepping back along the street, is also a perfect site for the Micro Public Place units. Usually, this kind of space is very suitable for commercial activities. The Micro Public Place units could be a cafe table, a bench, a fountain or a playground facility.

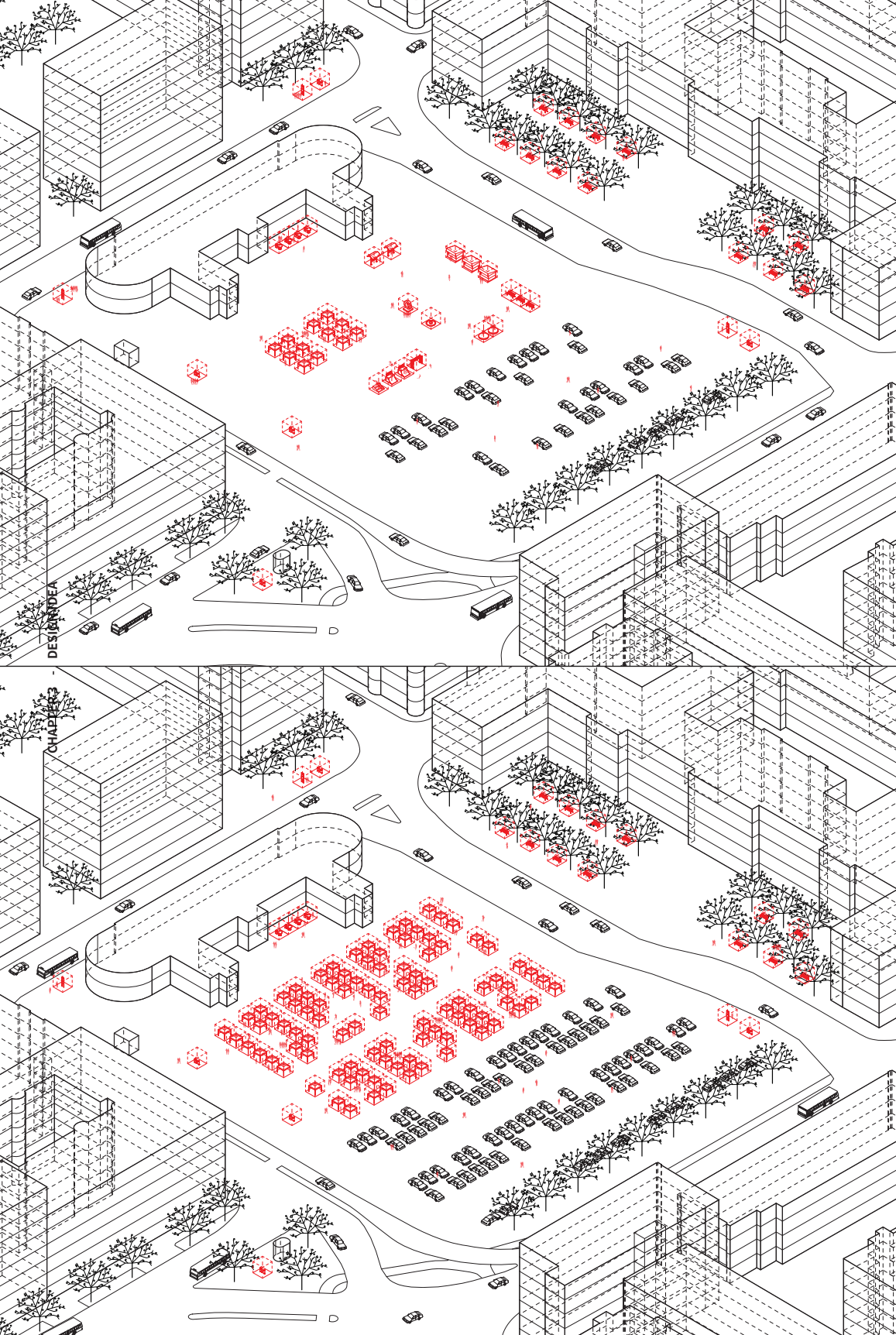
#### 4. Leftover space



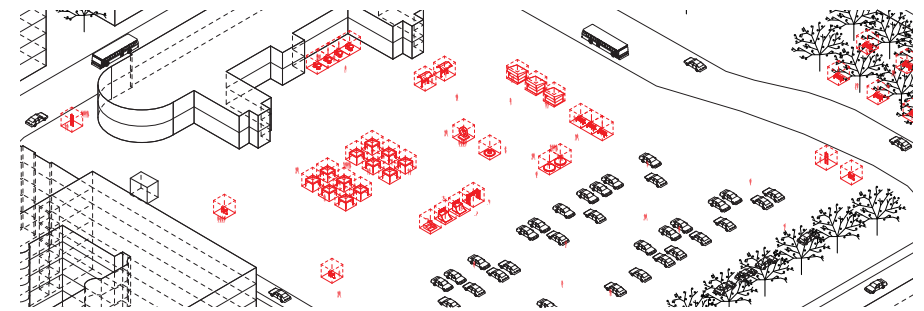
In the city, there are lots of space without a definition which means they are not used for specific functions. The Micro Public Place units could help this kind of space to build up their identities, and work as a skateboard playground, a pop-up cinema, an art communication center and so on.

Figure 3.22(left); Model 1 scatter in the city; Source: Author



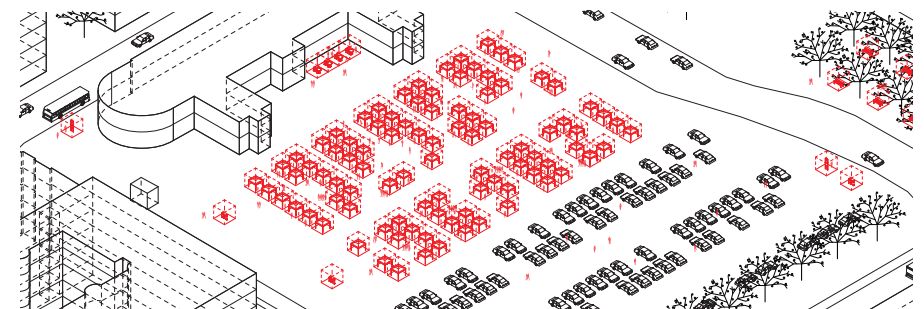


### 3.4 APPLICATION MODEL OF THE MICRO PUBLIC PLACE UNITS - JOIN TOGETHER ON THE SPECIFIC SITE



#### 1. Join together on the specific site for daily use

Plazas and squares are the typical sites for this model. Benches, fountains, sculptures, trash bins, stairs, billboards, plants, bicycle parking stands, cafe tables, chairs, street lights and other Micro Public Place units work together for daily use. Some of them are fixed on the site while others are even movable to another place.



#### 2. Join together on the specific site for events

Apart from the daily use, plazas and squares sometimes also work as the site for events, such as open markets, concerts, sports competitions, festivals and so on. Under this circumstance, the Micro Public Place units could work as a dynamic unit to transform the site into different functions.

Figure 3.23 (left); Model 2 join together on the specific site; Source: Author

4

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## **Design Result**

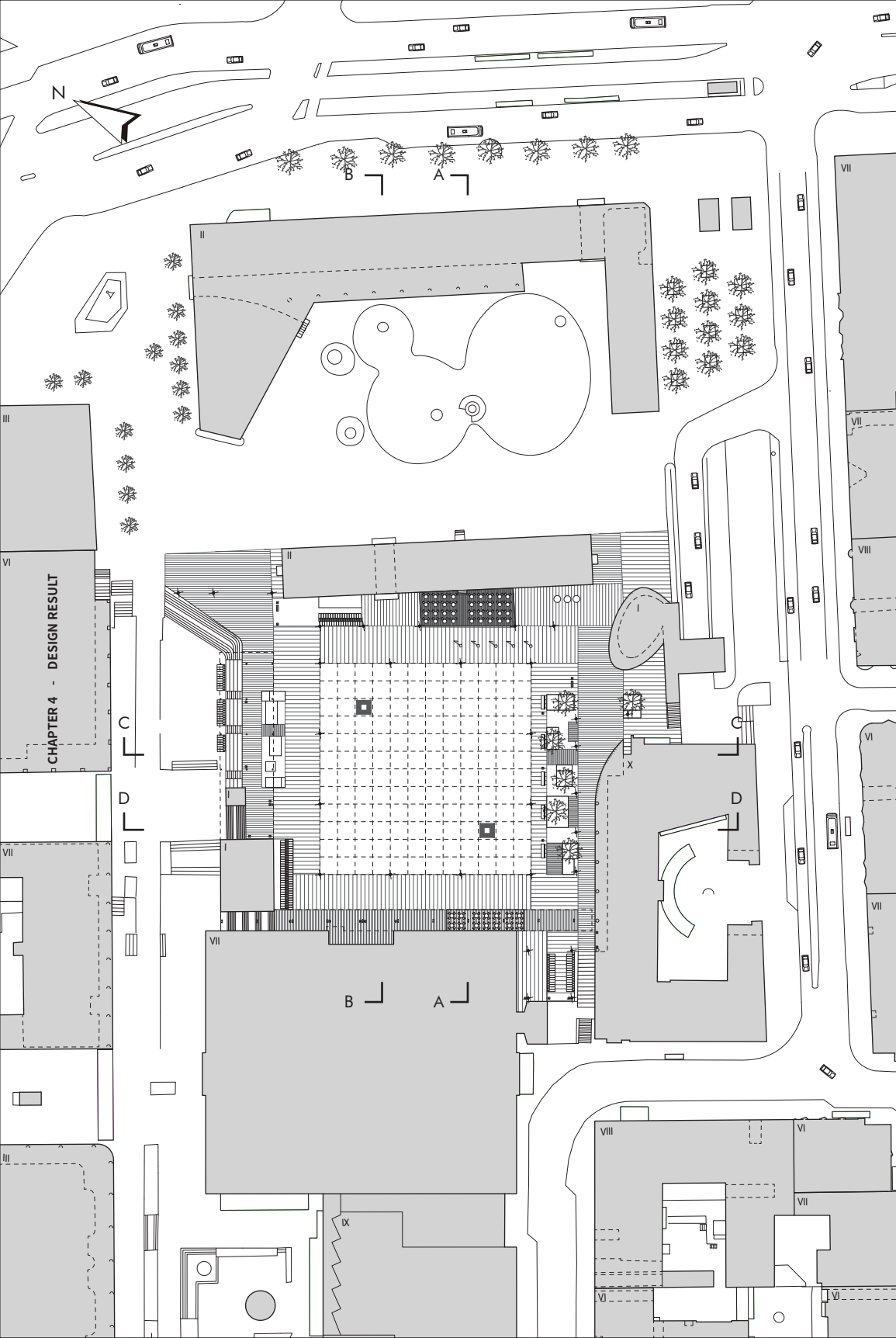
PAGES 82-111



**4.1 DESIGN PROPOSAL - PERSPECTIVE**

Figure 4.1 Perspective rendering  
Source: Author





#### 4.1 DESIGN PROPOSAL - SITE PLAN

The final design proposal has two aspects: 1. general square design proposal; 2. Micro Public Place design proposal. The general square design proposal mainly concerns on the big scale: the flow, the subspace, the entrance, the pavement, the green area and the lightning. The Micro Public Place design proposal includes the redesign of urban furniture on site and the invention of the new market tents unit with its booking system.

In addition to the big-scale and occasional events which could afford the expensive rent, the new Narinkka Square will be a place also for the small-scale events organized by the small organizations and groups even individual. Meantime, the improvement of the urban furniture conditions will make the Narinkka Square become a more cozy square where people would like to spare time.

Compared to the Amos Rex's curving design language, the new Narinkka Square strengthen its rectangular impression by the pavement patterns and the Micro Public Place units.

#### Legend

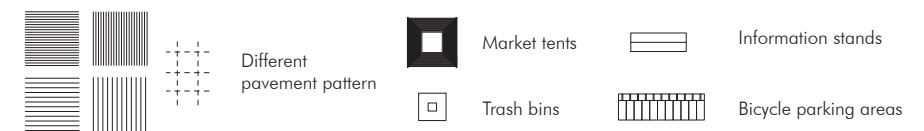


Figure 4.2 (left) Site plan 1:1500  
Source: Author

4.1 DESIGN PROPOSAL - SECTIONS



Figure 4.3 A-A Section, 1:1000 Source: Author

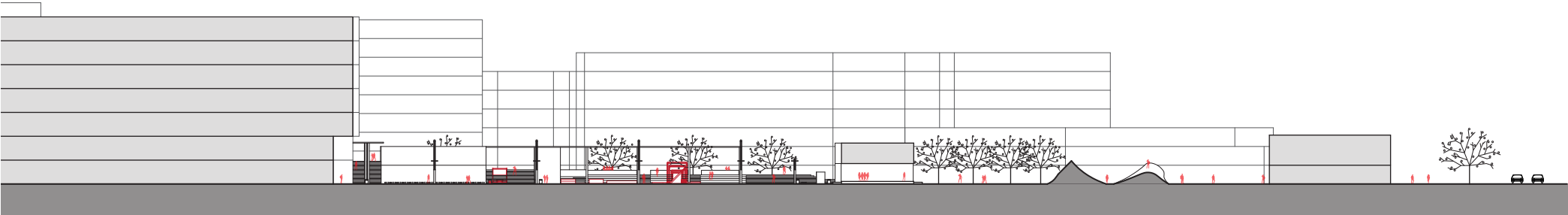


Figure 4.4 B-B Section, 1:1000 Source: Author

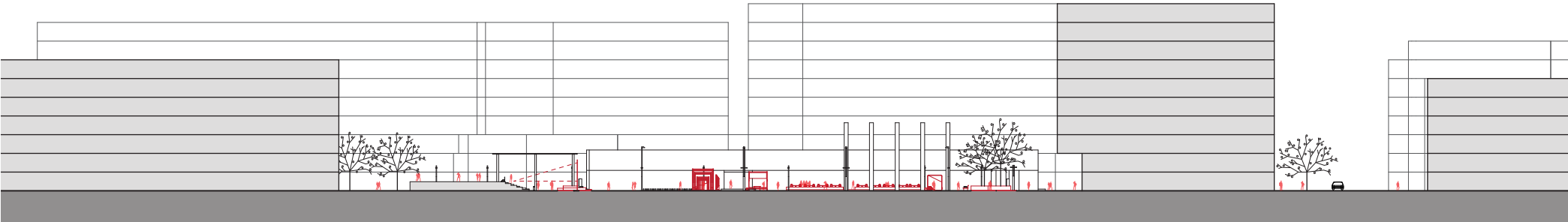


Figure 4.5 C-C Section, 1:1000 Source: Author

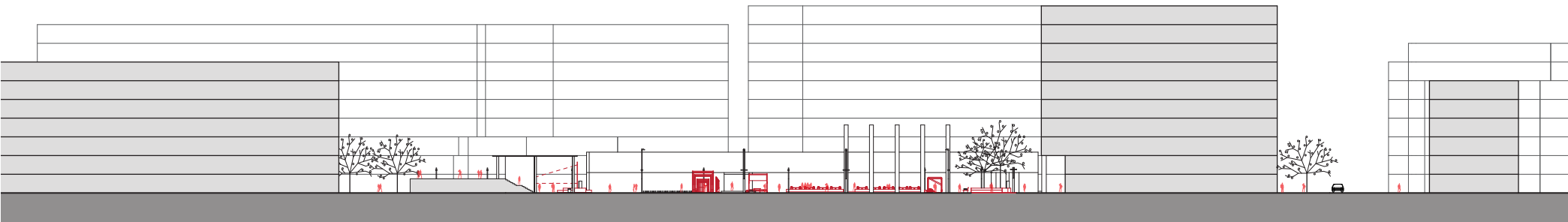
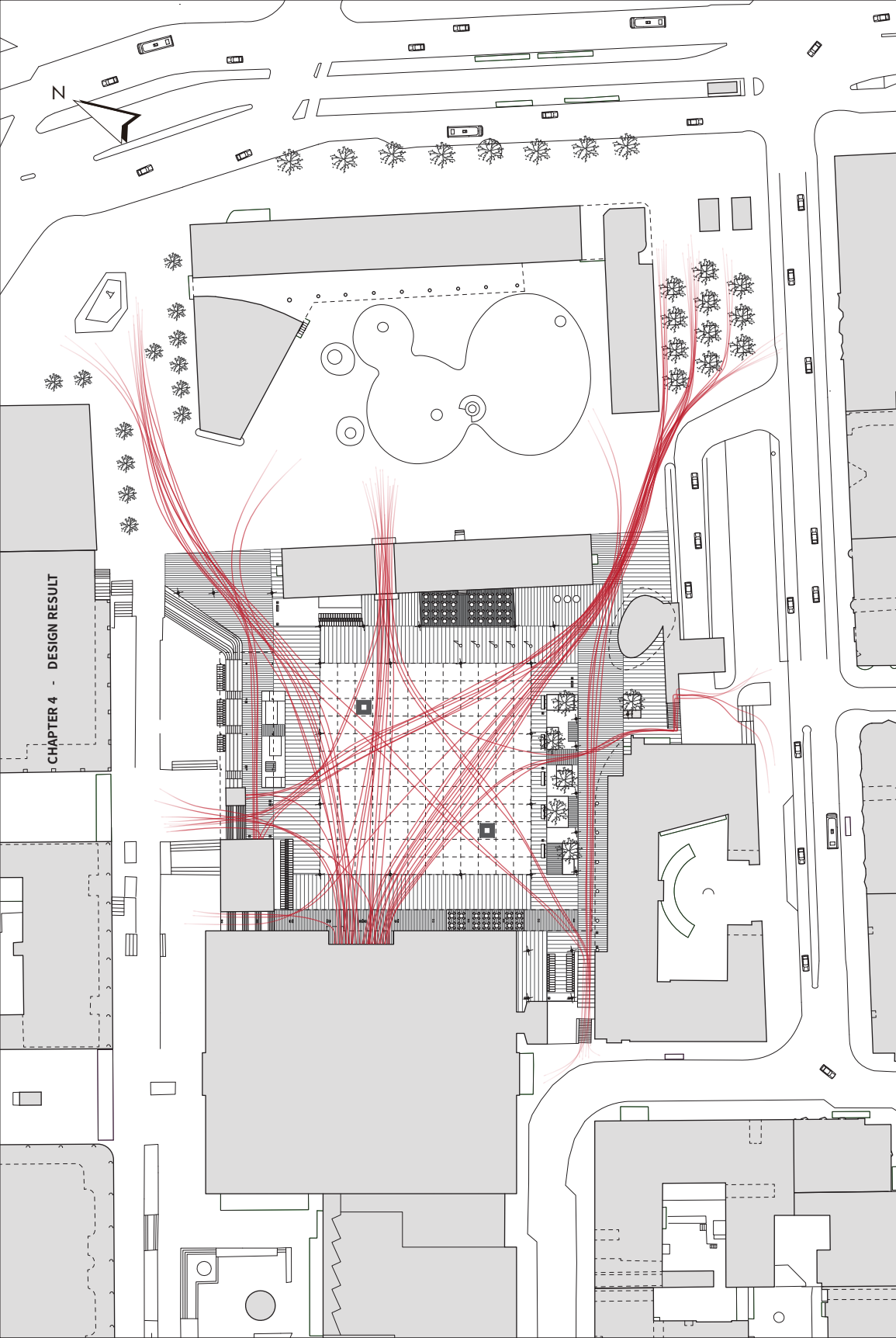


Figure 4.6 D-D Section, 1:1000 Source: Author



## 4.2 SQUARE DESIGN PROPOSAL - ENTRANCE, CORRIDOR AND FLOW

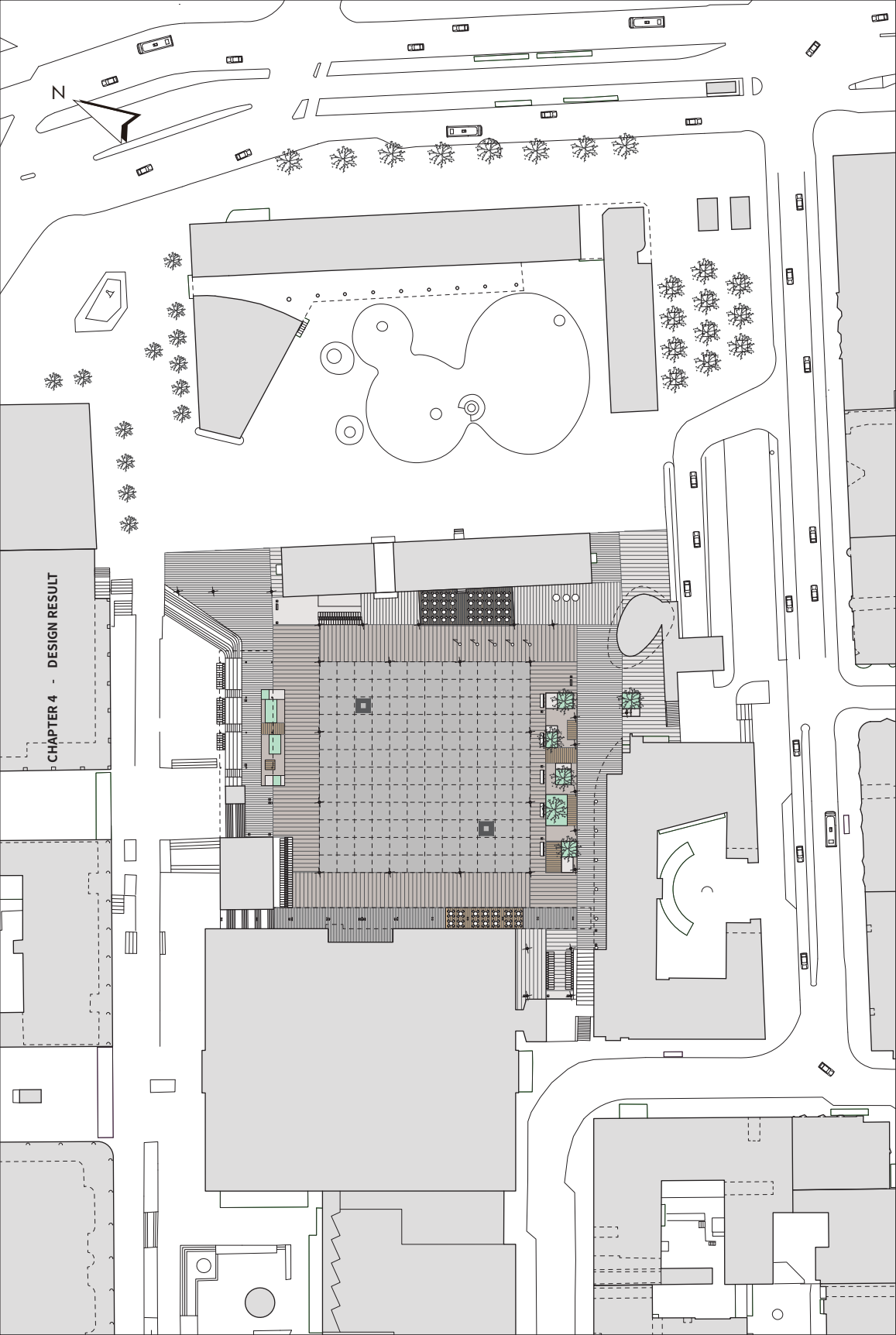
1. Expand the entrance near to the Kamppi Chapel:  
Change the location of the flagpoles, the trash bins, the information stand and the street light; using the boundary of the pavement pattern to lead the flow.
2. Add a new connection to the Lasipalatsi and the Amos Rex through the ground floor of the old bus terminal:  
The original flow shape “人” will transform to the “米” shape which means more passenger with different destination will pass through the central area of the square.
3. Using different pavements and the Micro Public Place units to define the subspace of the square:  
The boundary of different pavements pattern, together with the street light, the landscape units (trees and tree pools) and the column of the shelter, will define the corridor, the central area and the transitional space of the square much more clearly.

### Legend

— The new passenger flow





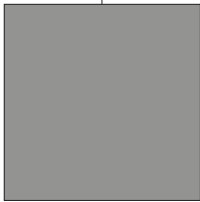
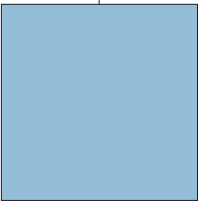
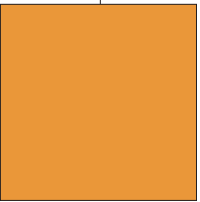
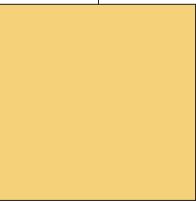
Figure 4.7 (left)  
Ground floor plan with passenger flow 1:1500  
Source: Author





## 4.2 SQUARE DESIGN PROPOSAL - PAVEMENT, GREEN AND ILLUMINATION

### Material and its color on the site

Stone cladding	Glass	Wood	Wallcovering
			
			

### Pavement design


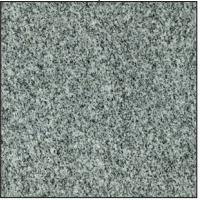


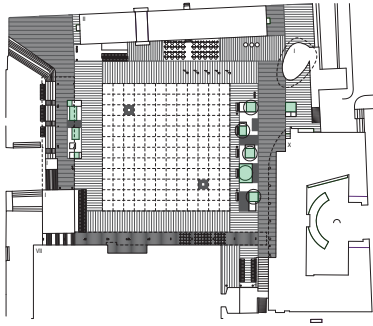
Light-colored slate tiles	Gray granite tiles	Wood panels	Bronze slate tiles
			

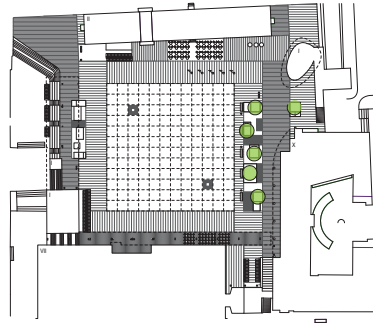
Figure 4.8 (left)  
Ground floor plan with pavement details, 1:1500  
Source: Author

Figure 4.9 (up)  
The building material and its color on the site, the pavement design-material choice  
Source: Author

## Green

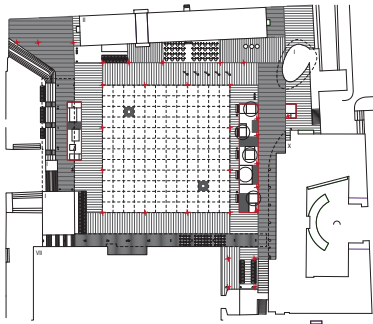


Grass

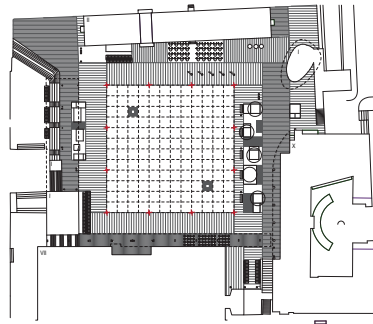


Tree

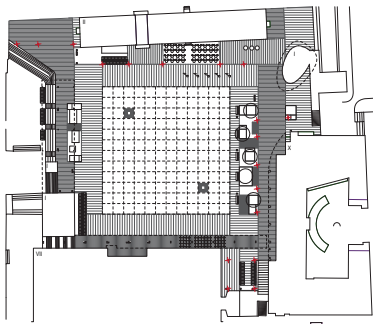
## Lightning



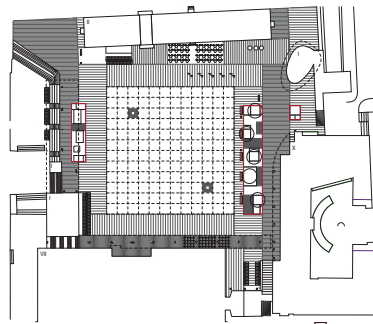
Overview



+6m Columns



+3.5m Columns



+0m LEDs and Optic Fiber

## 4.2 SQUARE DESIGN PROPOSAL - PAVEMENT, GREEN AND ILLUMINATION

### 1. Pavement;

The design proposal is to using different pavement materials and patterns to define the subspace clearly. The new pavement material must be drive-over, anti-slip, frost-resistant with high performance and load because of the Finnish climate and the events feature. Meantime, the choice of the pavement color would be better to cooperate with the material color in the Narinkka Square. The main four color on site is grey(stone paver on the wall), light blue or green(glass), wood color(wooden facade) and light yellow(the painted facade).

### 2. Green area;

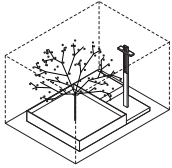
Compared to the original green area, the new landscape units will have more different types - tree and tree pool with metal fence, the earth and grass. The green area will become more suitable for sparing time with the cooperation with the benches and the stairs.

### 3. Illumination;

In addition to the two original illumination types - +3.5m columns and +6m columns, the new +0m LEDs and optic fiber will be added to the site attaching to the landscape units.

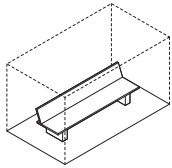
Figure 4.10-15  
Green and lightning design on the Square  
Source: Author

### 4.3 MICRO PUBLIC PLACE DESIGN PROPOSAL - MICRO PUBLIC PLACE UNITS



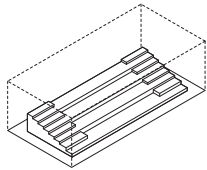
#### Plant and landscape units

Add more landscape units (plants, platforms, and lights) to the square. More trees and grass will make the square looks more vigorous than nowadays situation. At the same time, the different shapes of the landscape units will bring more possibilities of usage.



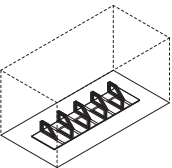
#### Benches

Instead of the fountain which locates on the east side of the square, several benches will be there where could enjoy the sunshine in the afternoon, also the excellent view of the square. Moreover, the backside of the benches is the landscape units.



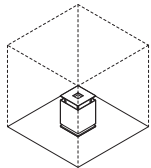
#### Stairs

The functions (the sky windows and the Bicycle Center) which block the view of the stairs are moved, and now in front of the stair, there is the low landscape unit. The stair could work as an auditorium if a screen is set up above the landscape unit.



#### Bicycle parking lots

Instead of the old bicycle parking stands, the parking lots will have the stands which could make the bicycle keep standing in order, which means the messy parking situation will be improved.

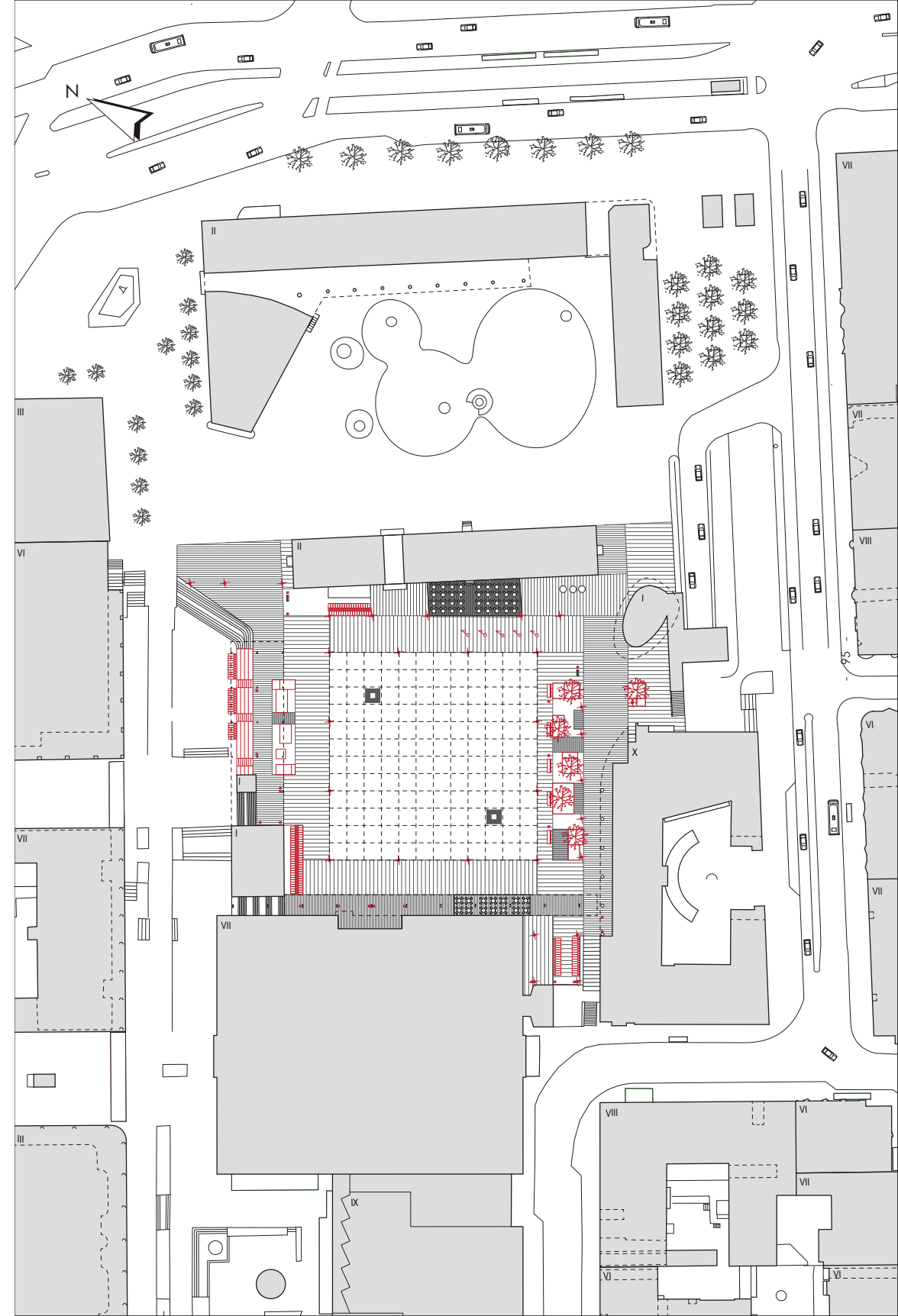


#### Trash bins

Instead of the old circle shape trash bins on the square, the new trash bins will have a cigarette urn on the top. Also, the shape will change to the rectangle to cooperate will the design idea of the whole square.

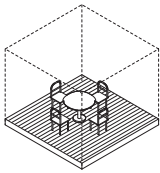
Figure 4.16-20(up)  
The new Micro Public Place units in the Narinkka Square  
Source: Author

Figure 4.21(right)  
Location of the new Micro Public Place units in the Narinkka Square  
Source: Author



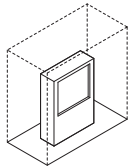


### 4.3 MICRO PUBLIC PLACE DESIGN PROPOSAL - MICRO PUBLIC PLACE UNITS



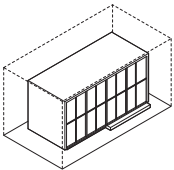
#### Cafe and restaurants seats

Instead of the rough fence, use the wooden platform with fence to define the terrace area. Also removed the sky windows in the cafe seat area.



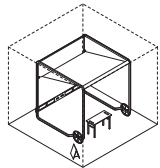
#### Information stands

Change the location of the information stands. The new information stands face to the northwest and just near the main flow. Hence, tourists could easily get to it and use it without the strong influence of the sunshine reflection.



#### Bicycle Center

Move the Bicycle Center into the building which is an exhibition room for the City of Helsinki right now. Moreover, use the spare space in front for bicycle repairing operation. Also, change a little bit of the location of the city bike station, so all the functions about bicycle join together.

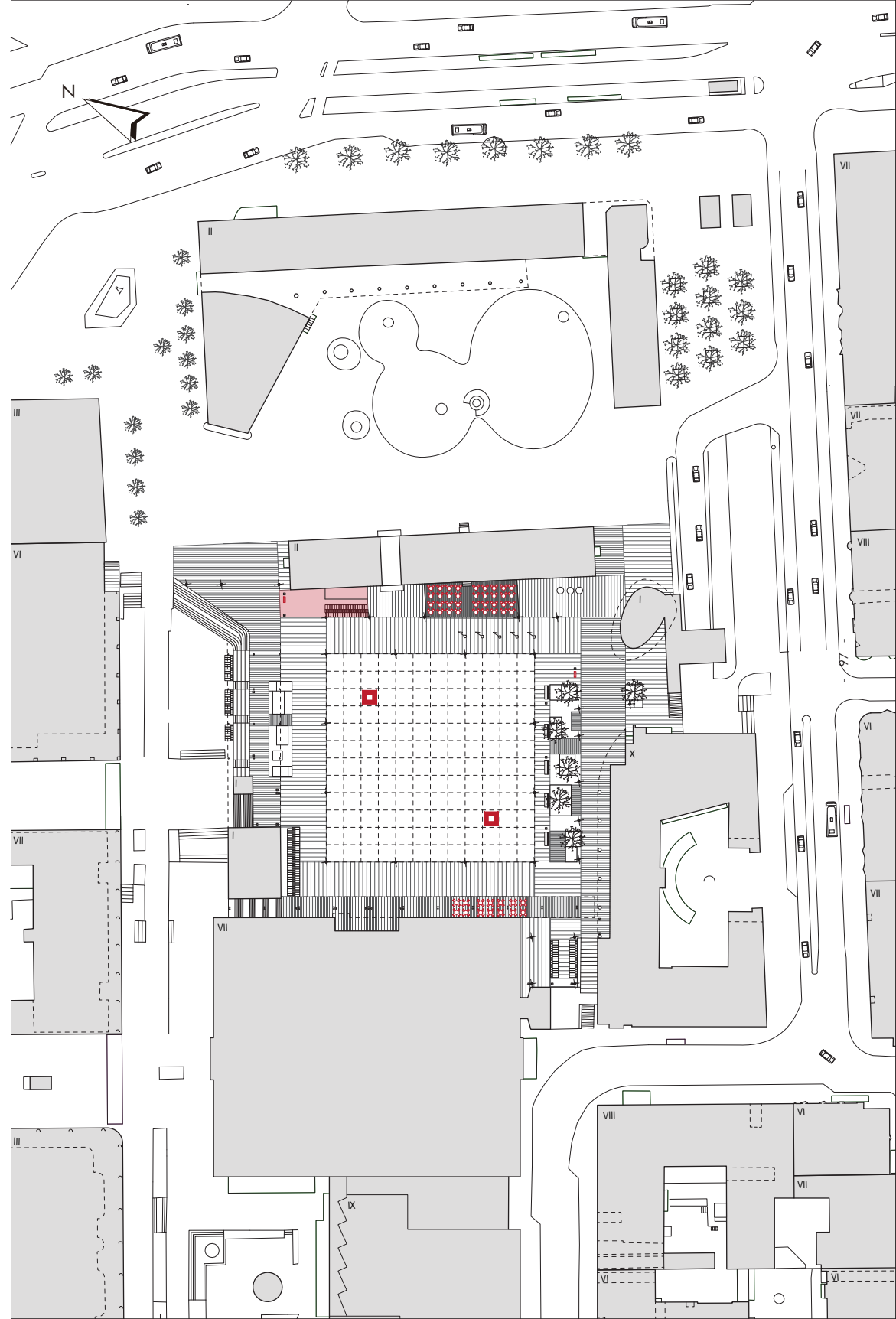


#### Market tents

Instead of the old unimpressive sculpture, the new market tent units will be brought to the Narinkka Square as a core Micro Public Place unit for the future event usage. Meantime the new market tents will be colored in red to have a strong visual image.

Figure 4.22-25(up)  
The new Micro Public Place units in the Narinkka Square  
Source: Author

Figure 4.26(right)  
Location of the new Micro Public Place units in the Narinkka Square  
Source: Author



4.3 MICRO PUBLIC PLACE DESIGN PROPOSAL -  
MARKET TENTS OVERVIEW

Basic information

Units data

Amount: 10 units

Size(mm):

Group: 5000x5000x3775  
Unit: from 1750x1775x1975  
to 3730x3575x3775

Weight(kg):

Unit: from about 46 to about 87

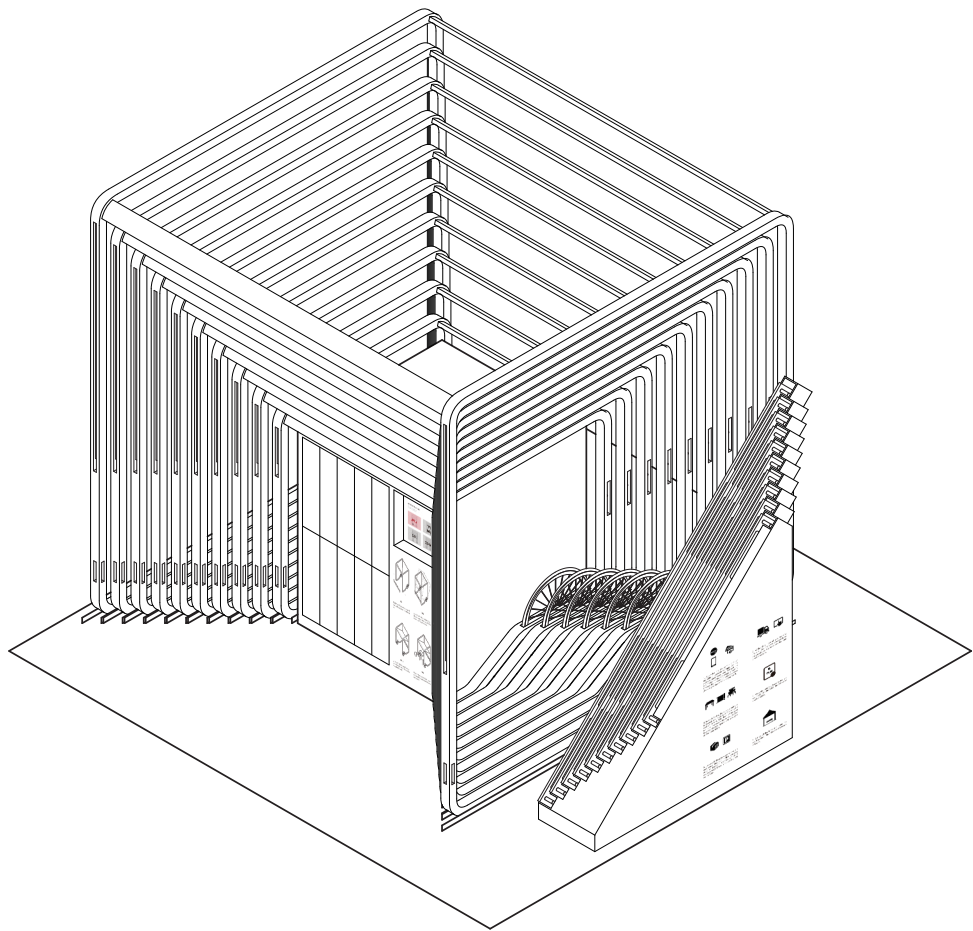


Figure 4.27 Perspective of the new market tent units  
Source: Author

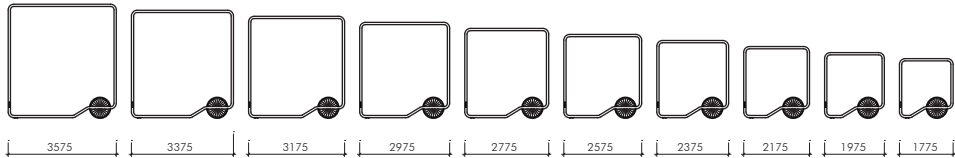


Figure 4.28 The size of the new market tent units  
Source: Author

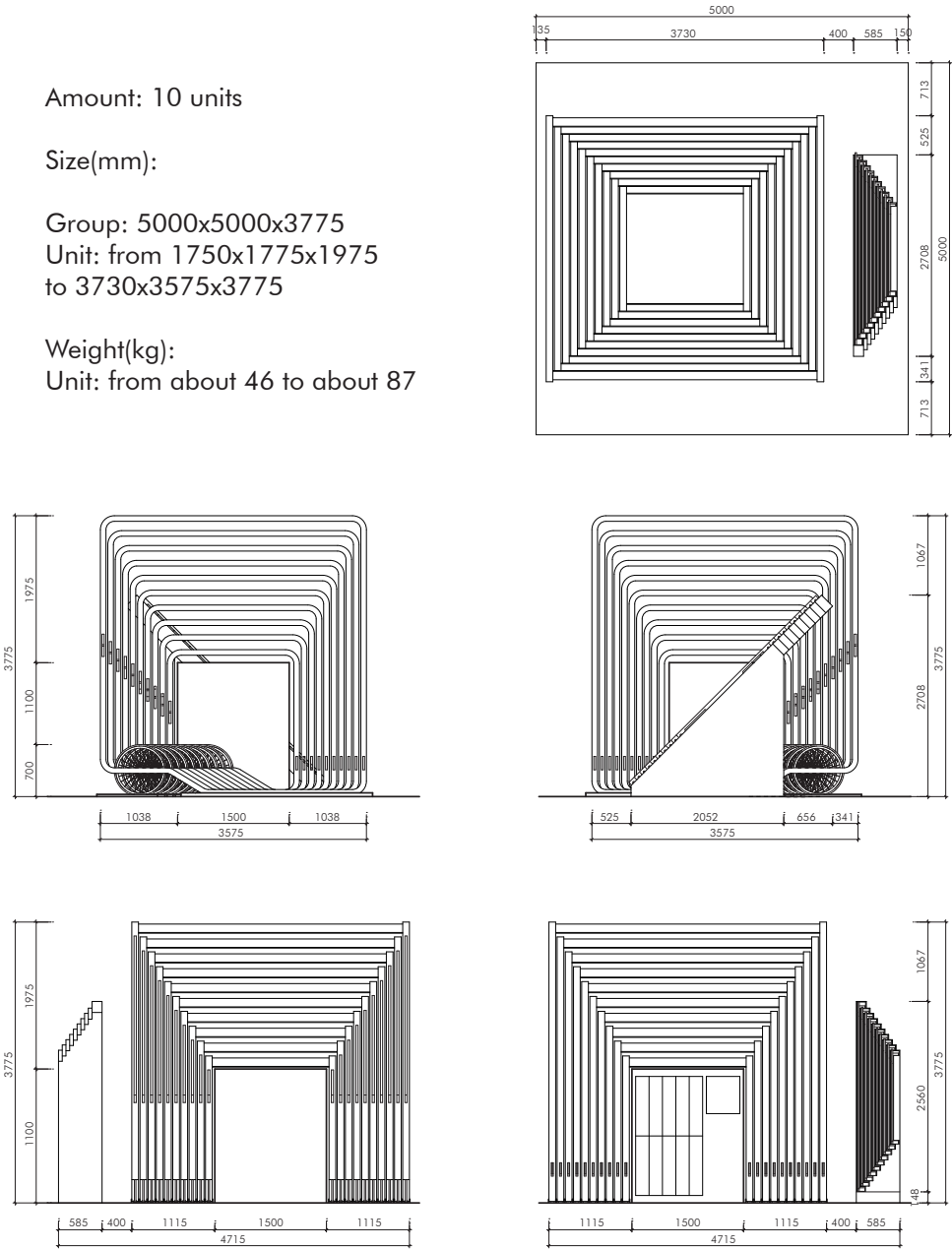
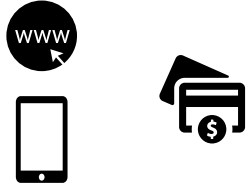


Figure 4.29 Plans and elevations  
Source: Author

### 4.3 MICRO PUBLIC PLACE DESIGN PROPOSAL - MARKET TENTS USAGE

#### Process of application



1. Apply for the site permit through the official website or app. On the website and app, you will get the information on the site usage situation. Choose the number of tents you need, the site you apply for and pay for a guarantee. After the confirmation, the rest will be charged.



2. At the date, take all your items to the site. Use the code you get from the website or app to unlock the tents and the lockers.



3. In each locker, there are a table, a billboard, as well as two pieces of fabric as the roof and facade of the tent. Take them off for your tent, and the empty locker could also be your storage space until you give all the items back.



4. Move the tents you book to the site you book, also the table, the billboard, and the fabric.

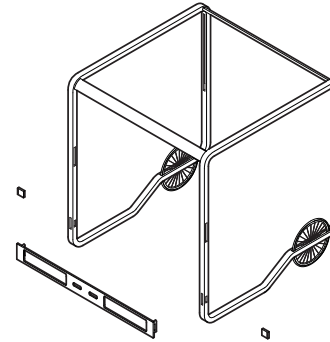


5. Leave all the packages to the site and park the car in the parking area of the Kamppi Center which is underground. There are no parking lots on the side.



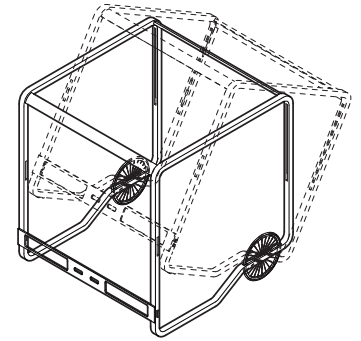
6. Set up all the tents and items the event needed. Then the event is ready to begin

#### Instruction



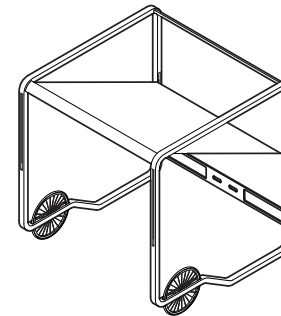
##### STEP 1

Take the "beam" from the shelf nearby and insert into the right place of the market tent unit.



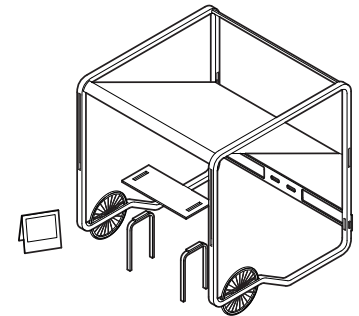
##### STEP 2

Use the "beam" as the handle to move the market tent unit out of the group. And then lift it up to the height you prefer to move it.



##### STEP 3

Use the fabric in the storage cabinet as the roof for the market tent unit. There is a hook to hang the fabric easily.



##### STEP 4

Also in the storage cabinet, there is a table and a billboard which are convenient to assemble if you need.

Figure 4.30 Instruction for the booking system and process  
Source: Author

Figure 4.31 Instruction for the new market tent units' usage  
Source: Author



4.3 MICRO PUBLIC PLACE DESIGN PROPOSAL - MARKET TENTS SYSTEM

App and website template

Figure 4.34-36(right) Step 3-5 in the APP or on the website  
Source: Author

Figure 4.32-33(down) Step 1-2 in the APP or on the website  
Source: Author

ZONE

KAMPPICENTER

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												

OLDBUSTERMNAL

09.20

9:00-10:00

10:00-11:00

11:00-12:00

12:00-13:00

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15:00-16:00

16:00-17:00

17:00-18:00

18:00-19:00

19:00-20:00

20:00-21:00

NEXT

MICRO PUBLIC PLACE UNITS

A new creative way to use public space.  
New urban life in the Narinkka square.

APPLY

TIME  
TABLE

Q&A

CONTACT

Log in

Sign up

Finland

Sweden

United Kingdom

UNITS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

103

NEXT

CATEGORY

FREE OF CHARGE

PAID OR PROMOTION

Music

Sport

Food

Retail

Promotion (commercial)

Promotion (non-commercial)

Cultural

Others

Maximum attendance at one time

≤ 50

50-100

100-200

200-500

≥ 500

NEXT

Name:

E-mail:

Contact:

Address:

Amount of participants:

Event name:

Units number: U4; U5; U7

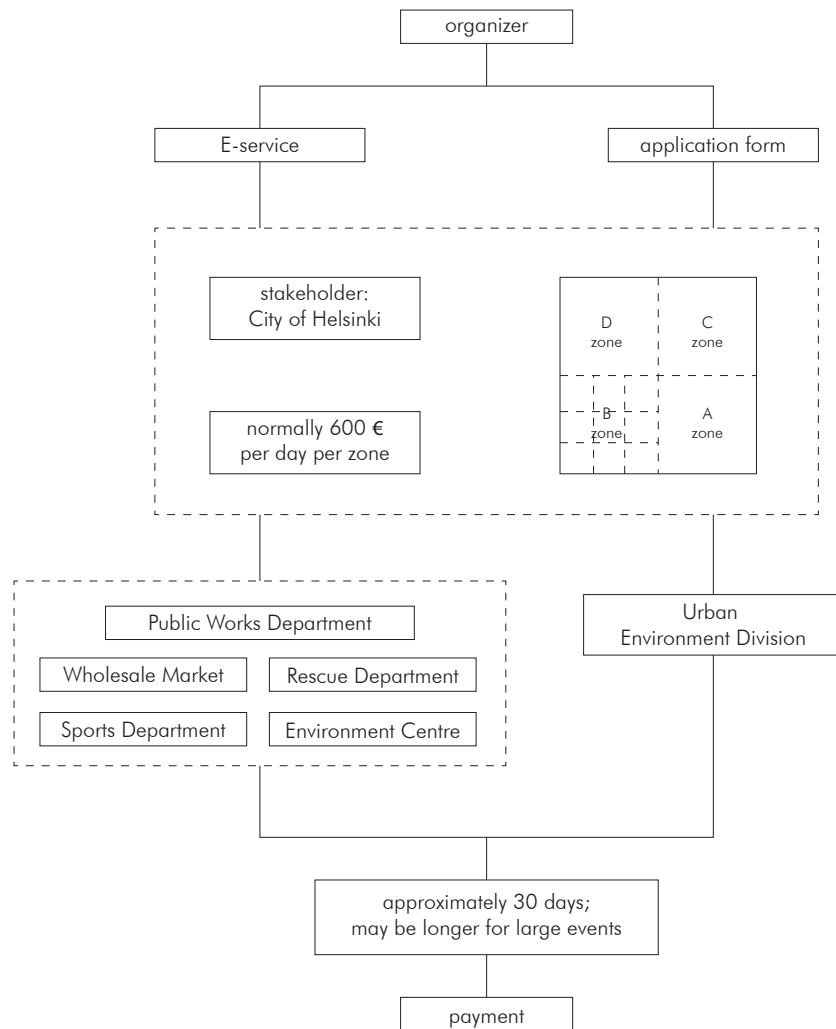
Zone: B2; B3; B4

Time: 2018.09.20 15:00-18:00

Price: XXXX €

Confirm and Pay

### 4.3 MICRO PUBLIC PLACE DESIGN PROPOSAL - MARKET TENTS STAKEHOLDER AND OPERATION

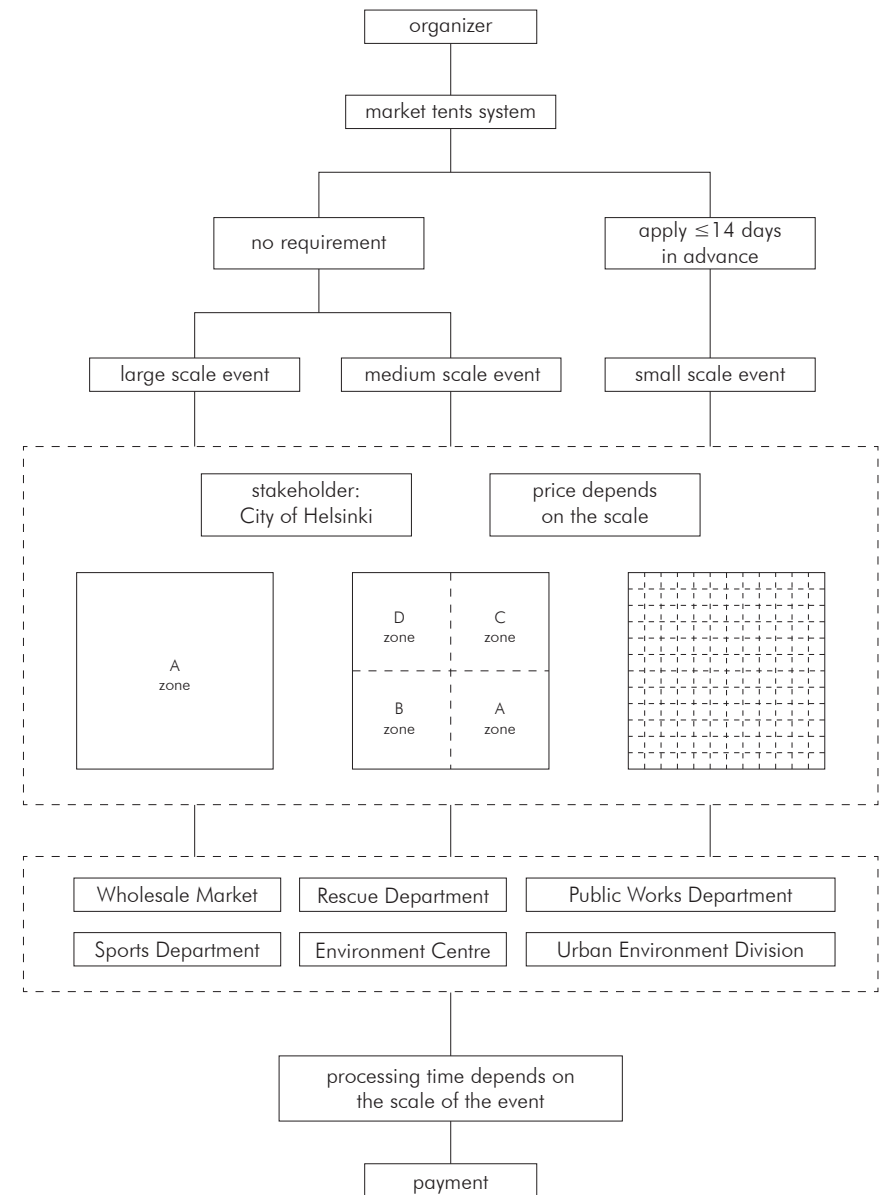


The original application system and the operation of the event area have the following features: 1. the long processing time; 2. the big size of the event area division; 3. the high renting price. These three features aim to bring the big-scale events to the site. Through the new application and the operation of the event area, more different scale events and activities are encouraged to happen in the Narinkka Square.

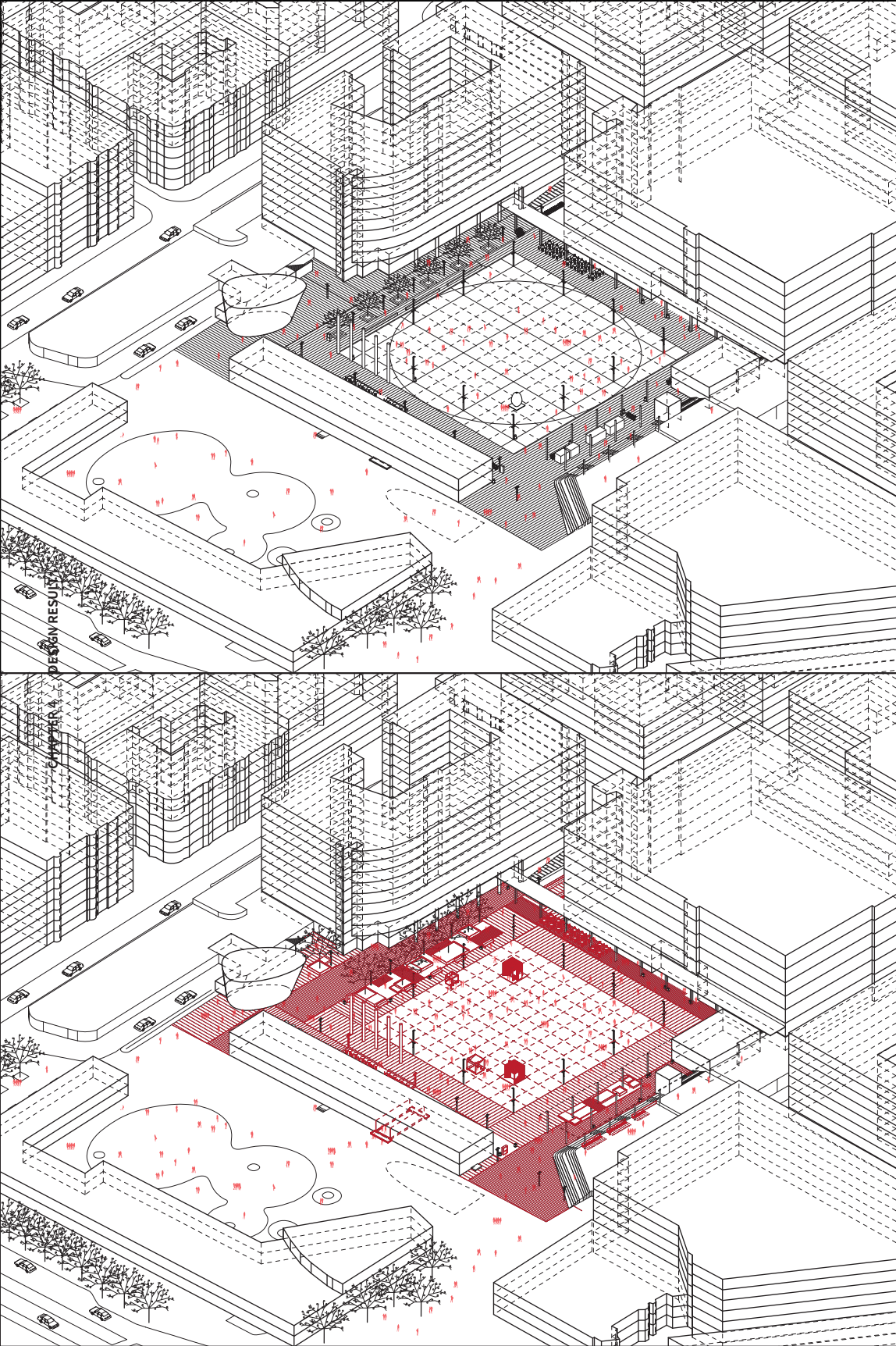
The stakeholder of the new market tents and its application system is still the City of Helsinki. The original fees for the temporary structure will move to the rent of the new market tents. Meantime, according to the scale of the event, the different operation will be applied. The small-scale event (maximum 100

Figure 4.37(left) Diagrams of the original operation; Source: Author

Figure 4.38(down) Diagrams of the new operation; Source: Author



attendance at a time) could only be applied at most 14 days in advance while the medium(100-500 attendance) and the large-scale event do not have any limits. Moreover, the division of the event area and the price for each area are different based on the scale of the event. This operation and system aim to encourage small-scale events and activities without any negative effects on large-scale events.



#### 4.4 DESIGN RESULT SUMMARY - PERSPECTIVE COMPARISON

In general, the core of the design for the new Narinkka Square is to strengthen the identity of the event area. With the help of the new market tents system based on the idea of the Micro Public Place, the long original blank period without events will somehow be filled. Meantime, compared to the curving ground in the Amos Rex, the new Narinkka Square use more rectangular design languages, the pavement pattern and the shape of the Micro Public Place units for example.

Besides the new market tents, the renovations of the eight original Micro Public Place units are presented: 1. the plant and landscape units; 2. benches; 3. stairs; 4. trash bins; 5. bicycle parking lots; 6. cafe and restaurant seats; 7. information stands; 8. Bicycle Center. The renovations aim to meet the daily requirements better.

Apart from the main idea which comes from the Micro Public Place, some basic thoughts about the general square design are also given: 1. the new connection with the Amos Rex through the old bus terminal; 2. the apparent differences of pavement colors and patterns; 3. the increase of landscape elements; 4. the increase of public functions on the ground floor of the surrounding buildings.

Figure 4.39 (Left) Perspective comparison  
Source: Author



#### 4.4 DESIGN RESULT SUMMARY THE NEW SITUATIONS

##### Daily Situation - Daytime

In daily time, the new Narinkka Square still work as a public evacuation place, also as a corridor to connect different urban functions. Moreover, more spaces for relaxing are on the square.

##### Event Situation - Small-scale

Instead of bringing the tents to the square with a long application process, using the new market tents on the site is a new way. It is more convenient and free.

##### Daily Situation - Night

During the night, several food trucks come to the square while the passenger flows decrease. Also on the west side of the square, people could use the site as a pop-up cinema.

##### Event Situation - Big-scale

For the big-scale events, the new market tents on the site could work for the auxiliary functions of the event, such as food and drink sales.

Figure 4.40 The new situations in the Narinkka Square  
Source: Author

4.4 DESIGN RESULT SUMMARY-  
HORIZONTAL PERSPECTIVE

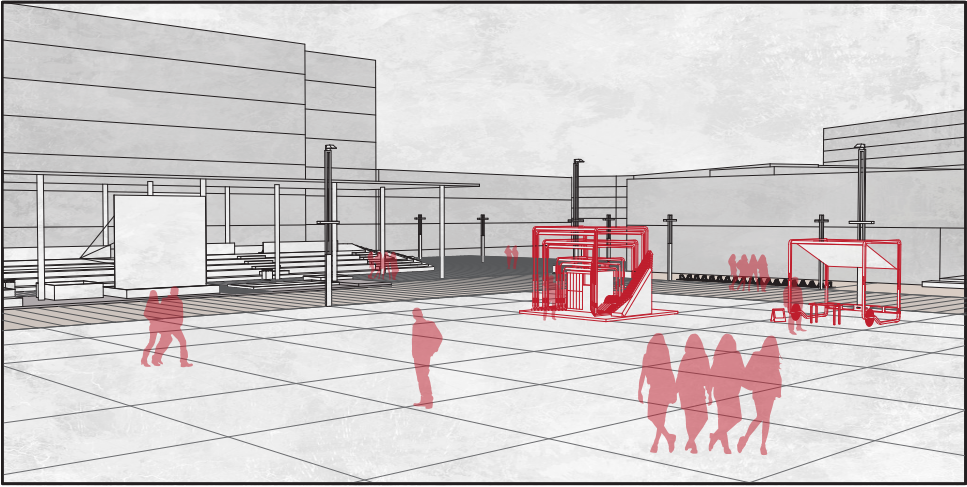
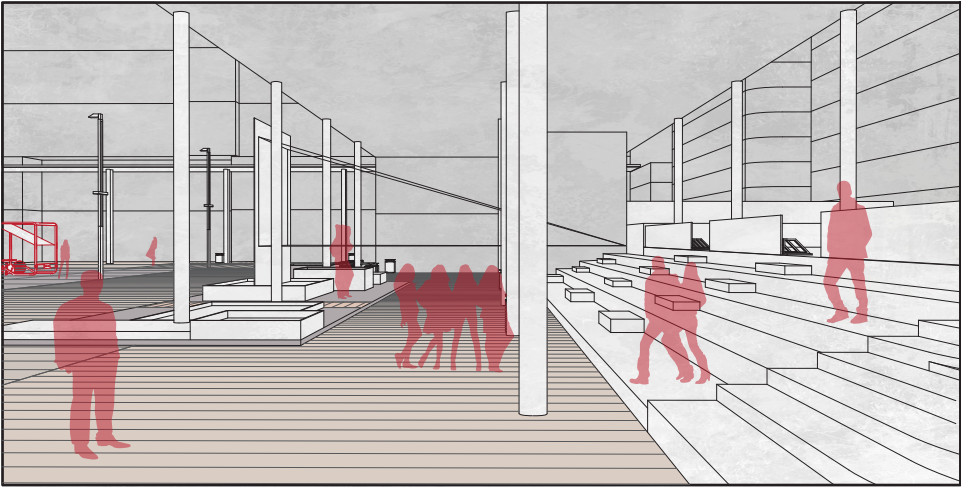
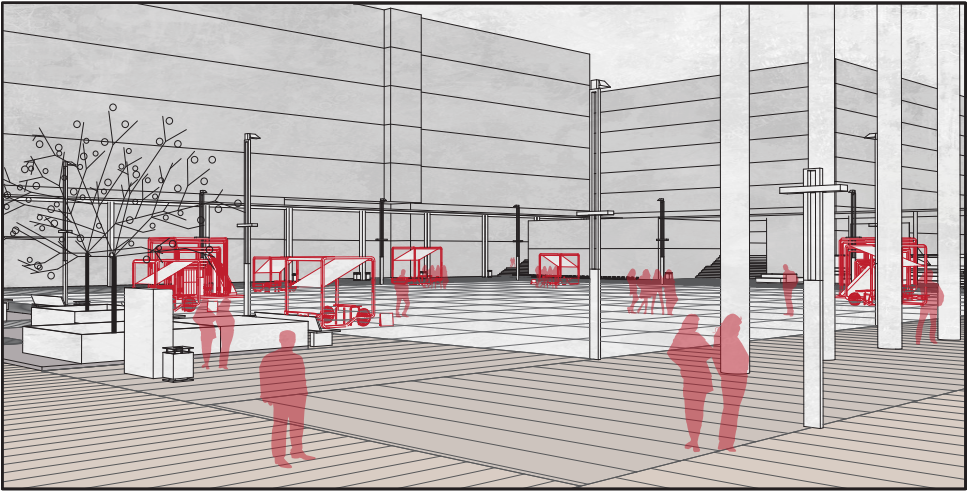
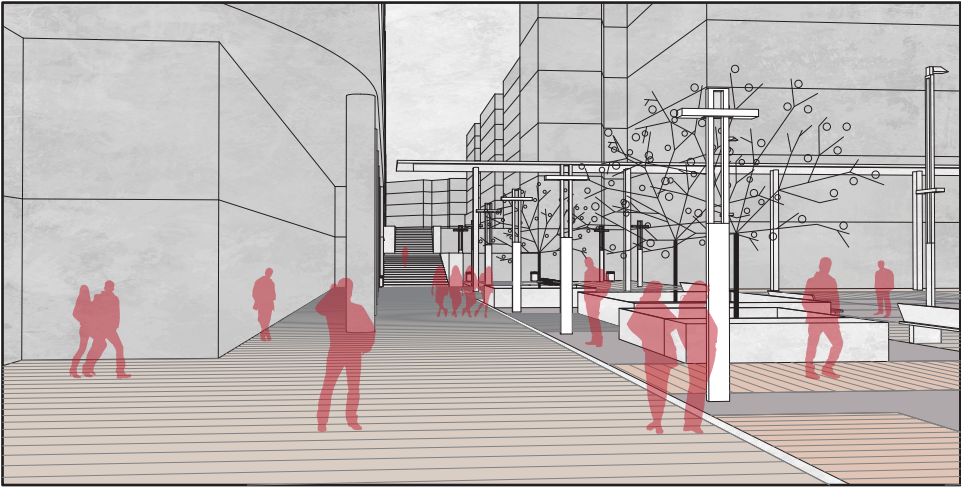


Figure 4.41-44 Horizontal perspectives  
Source: Author



**APPENDIX 1**  
**DESIGN DETAILS OF THE NEW MARKET TENTS**

APPENDIX

**Tents construction**

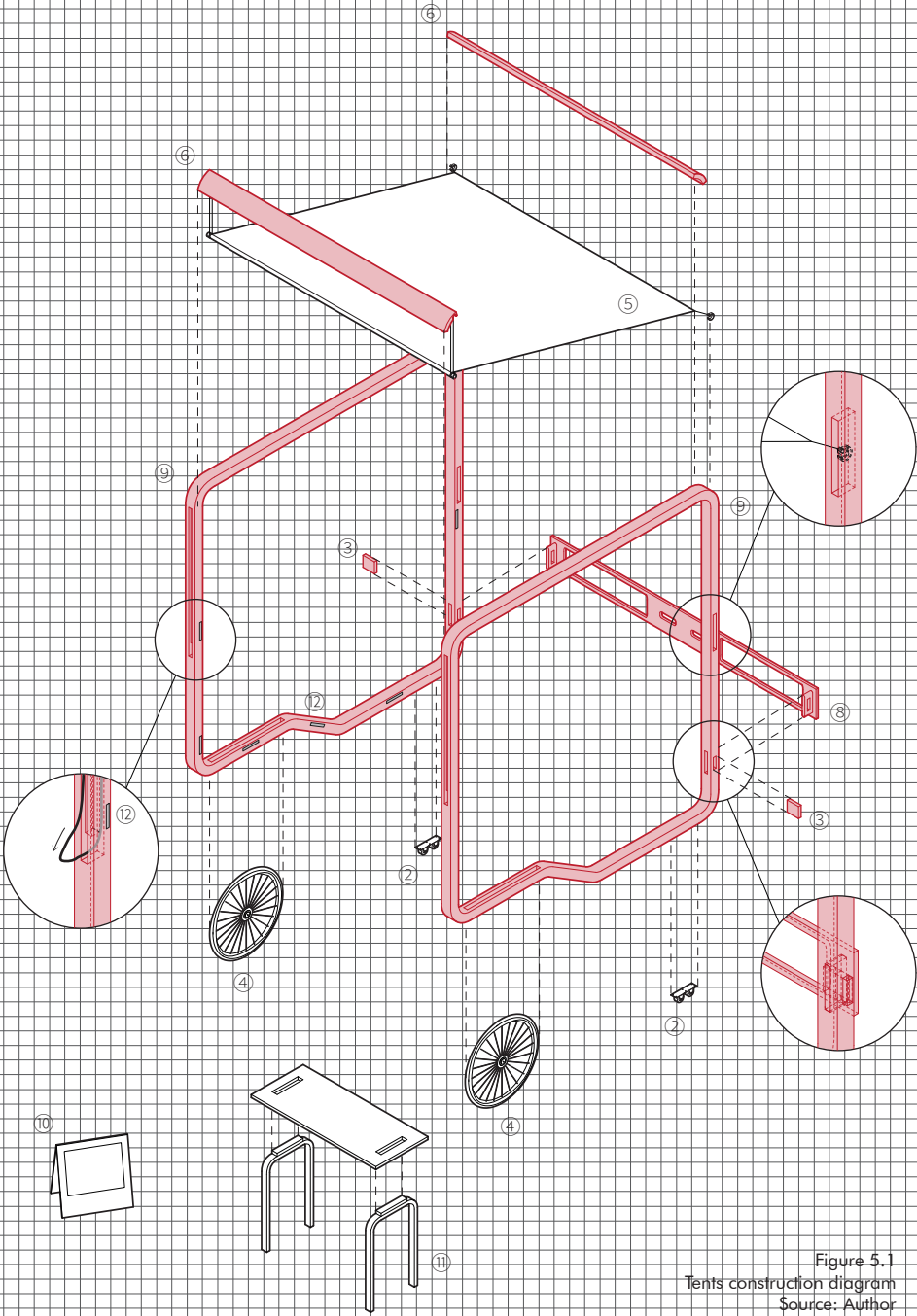


Figure 5.1  
Tents construction diagram  
Source: Author

**Fabric construction  
(Hook & loop)**

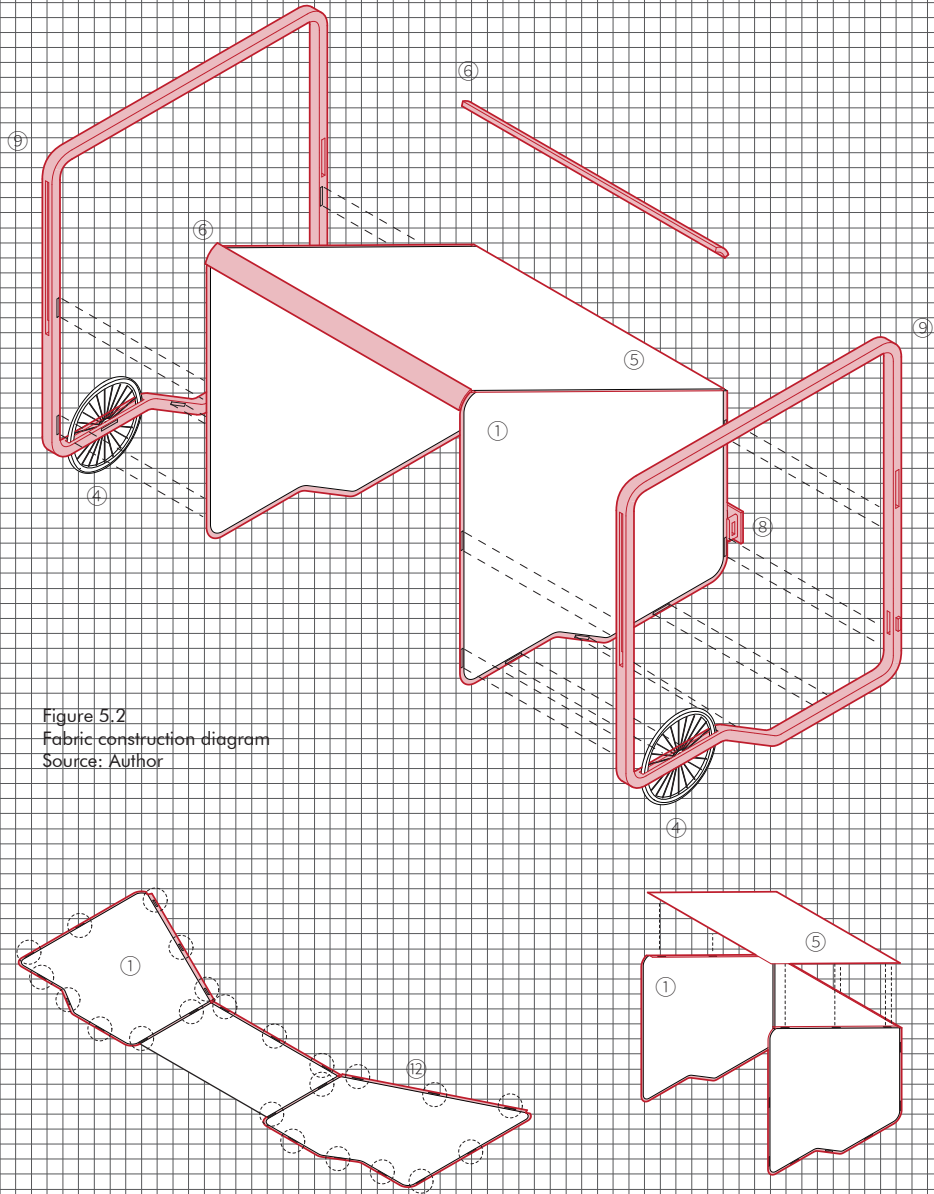


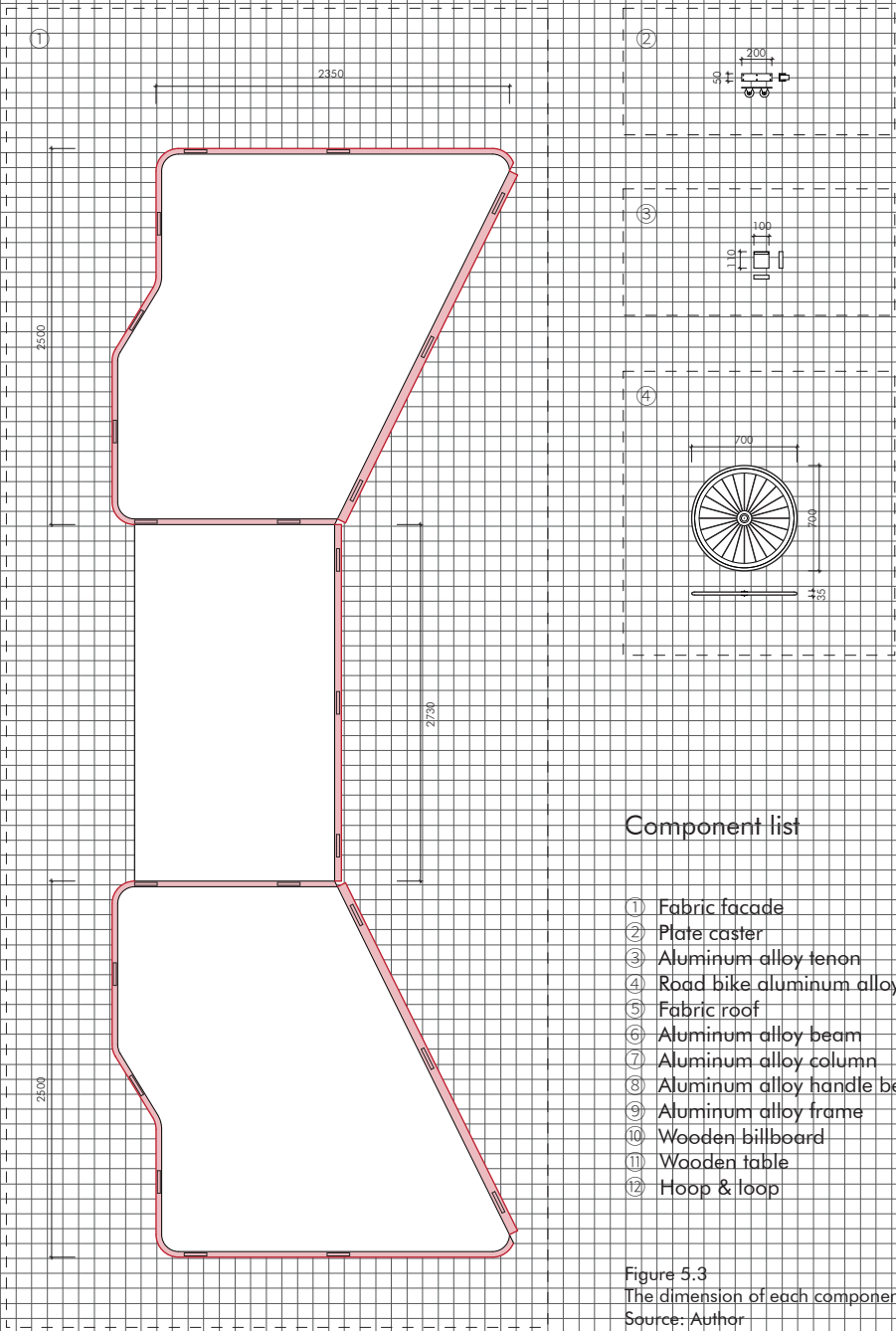
Figure 5.2  
Fabric construction diagram  
Source: Author



APPENDIX 1  
DESIGN DETAILS OF THE NEW MARKET TENTS

Component

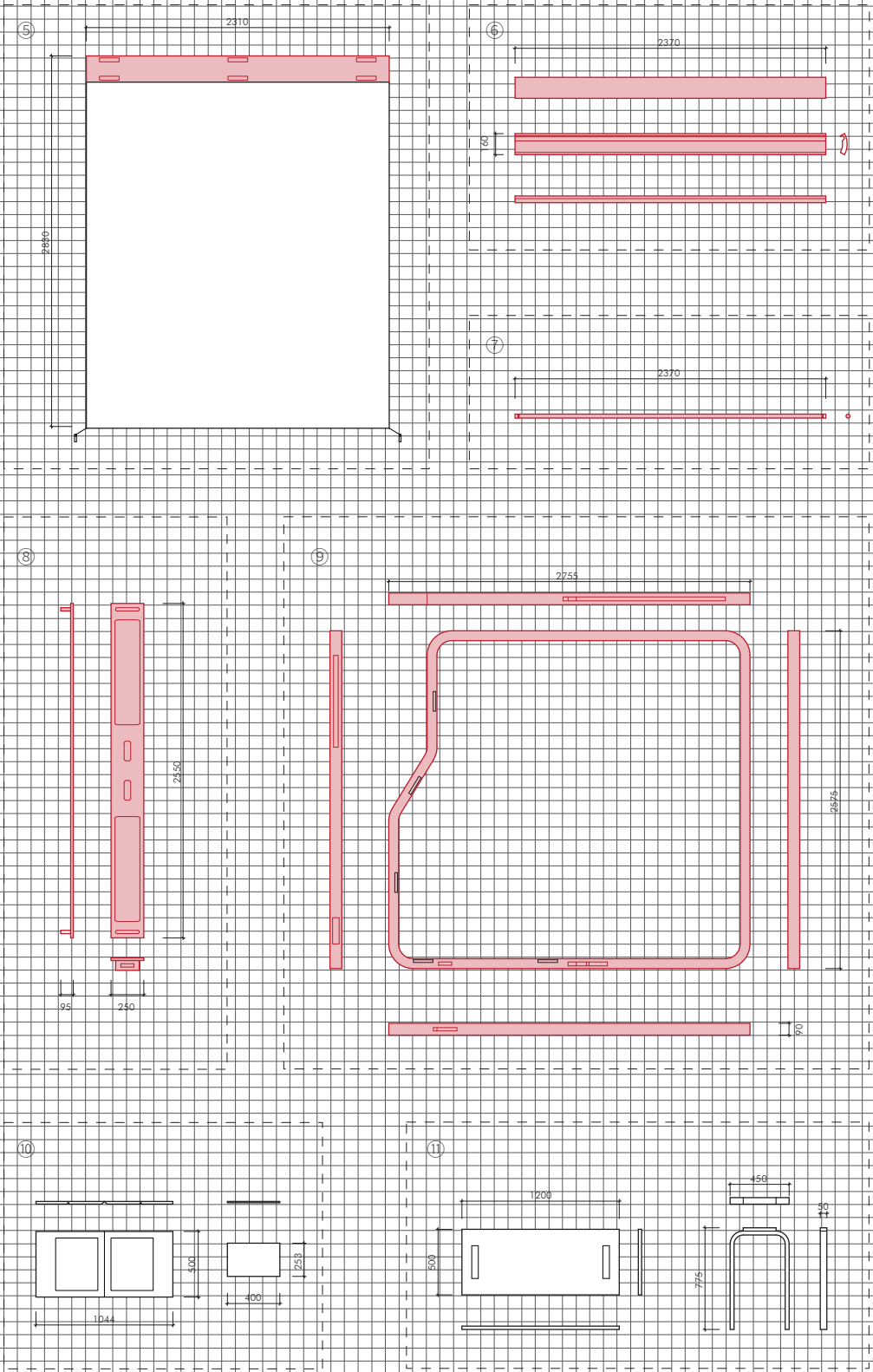
APPENDIX



Component list

- ① Fabric facade
- ② Plate caster
- ③ Aluminum alloy tenon
- ④ Road bike aluminum alloy rim
- ⑤ Fabric roof
- ⑥ Aluminum alloy beam
- ⑦ Aluminum alloy column
- ⑧ Aluminum alloy handle beam
- ⑨ Aluminum alloy frame
- ⑩ Wooden billboard
- ⑪ Wooden table
- ⑫ Hoop & loop

Figure 5.3  
The dimension of each component  
Source: Author



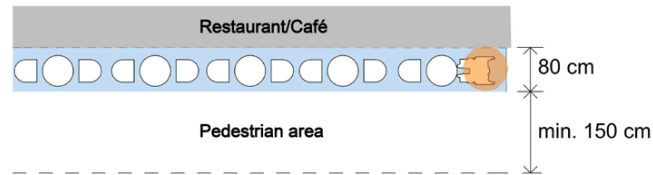


## APPENDIX 3 INSTRUCTIONS FOR RESTAURANT TERRACES IN HELSINKI



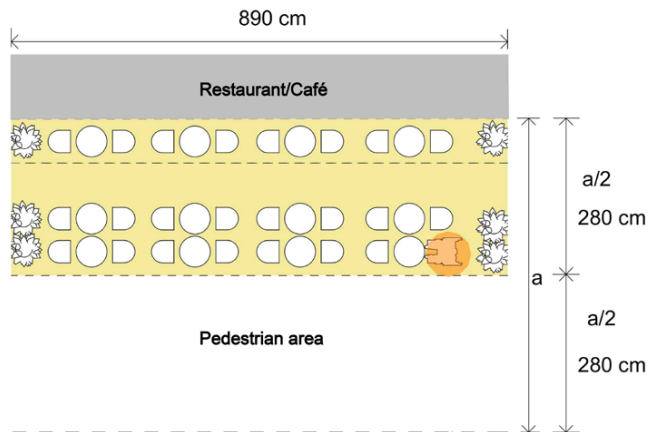
EXAMPLES ON HOW TO MEASURE THE TERRACE FOR THE PLAN  
Terrace fixtures must be transportable/stackable, no fixed structures

### EXAMPLE 1 TERRACE AREA IN FRONT OF THE BUSINESS PREMISES ALL YEAR ROUND

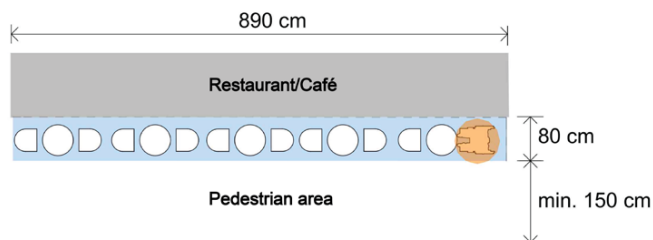


Compensation for using the street area is not charged

### EXAMPLE 2 AN EXTENDED TERRACE AREA IN FRONT OF THE BUSINESS PREMISES DURING THE SUMMER



### AN 80 CENTIMETRE WIDE TERRACE AREA IN FRONT OF THE BUSINESS PREMISES DURING THE WINTER



Compensation for using the area from the whole season  
Summer:  $2.0 \text{ m} \times 8.9 \text{ m} = 24.92 \text{ m}^2$ , Compensation: 25 x charge €/month  
Winter: a 0.8 m wide terrace is free of charge, Compensation: 0 €/month



Free of charge



Compensation  
for using the area  
will be charged

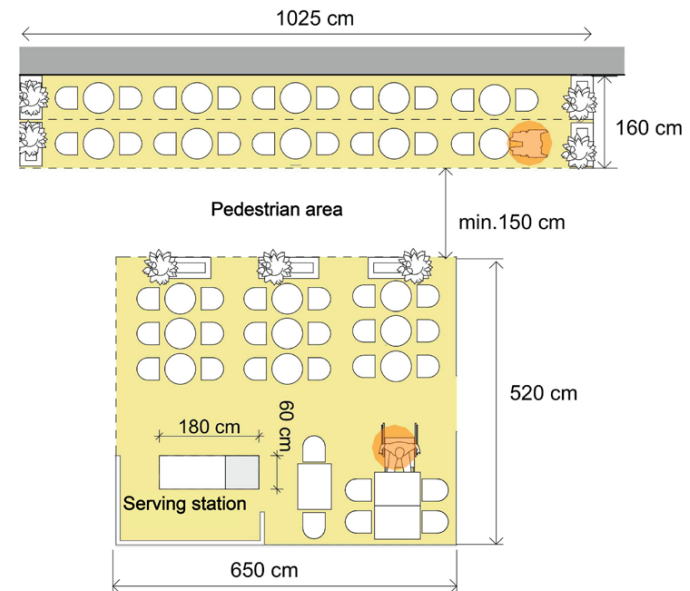


Flower box



The piece of furniture  
can be used  
by a person  
using a wheelchair

### EXAMPLE 3 A TERRACE ON A PLAZA DURING THE SUMMER SEASON



Free of charge



Compensation  
for using the area  
will be charged



Flower box

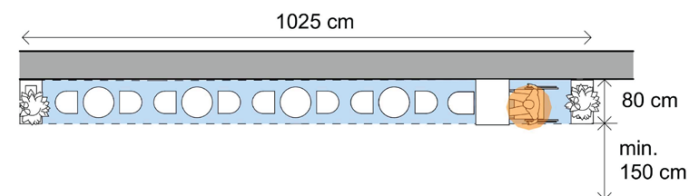


Serving station



The piece of furniture  
can be used  
by a person  
using a wheelchair

### A TERRACE ON A PLAZA DURING THE WINTER SEASON



Compensation for using the area  
Summer:  $1.6 \text{ m} \times 10.25 \text{ m}^2 + 5.2 \times 6.5 \text{ m}^2 = 56.35 \text{ m}^2$ ,  
Compensation: 57 x tax €/month  
Winter: a 0.8 m wide terrace is free, Compensation: 0 €/month

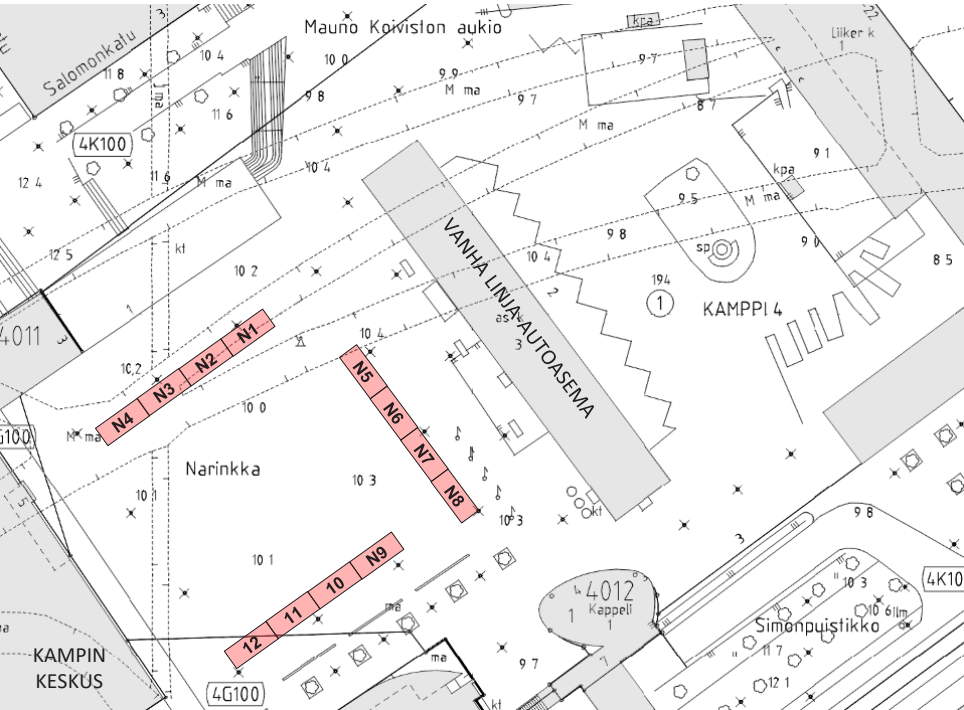
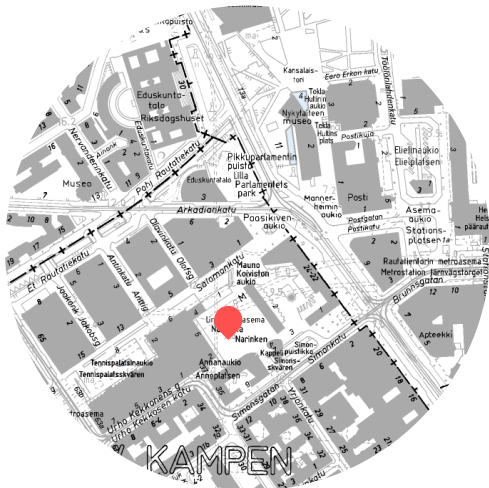


# APPENDIX 4 TRADING SPOTS FOR FOOD TRUCKS IN NARINKKA SQUARE

## 6 Narinkka

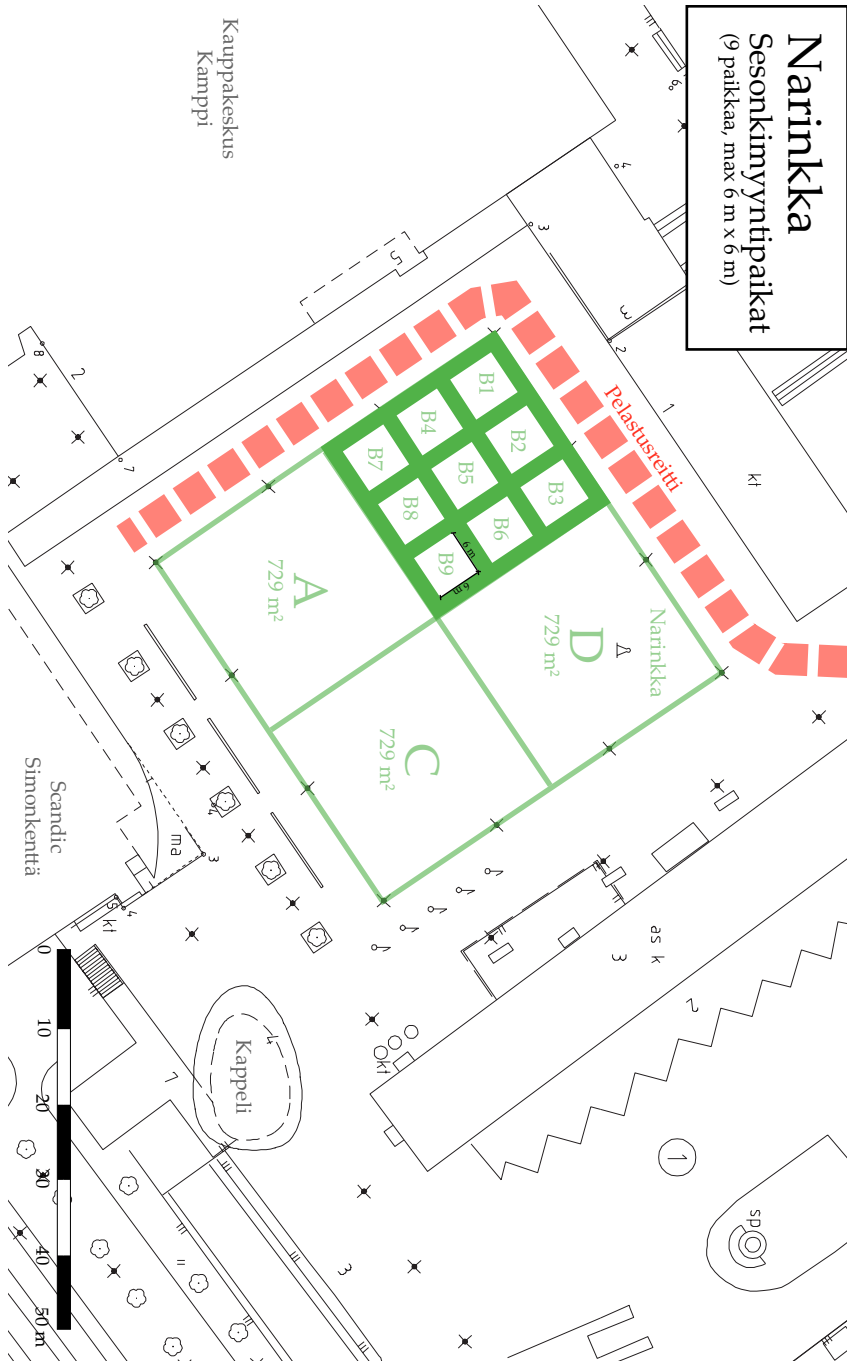
- Symbology:
- trading slot for one vehicle or wagon
  - available area
  - KT1 name and number of the trading slot
  - free are for pedestrians/rescue routes
  - lighting pole

Trading time: 19-06

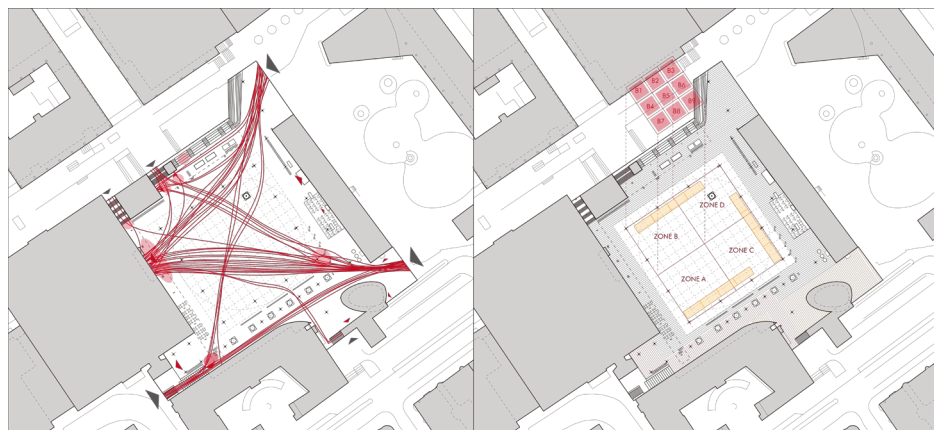


Mittakaava suuntaa antava

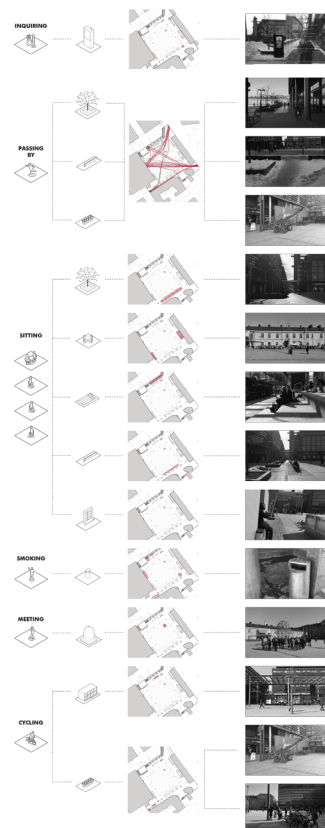
# APPENDIX 5 SEASONAL SALES SPOTS IN NARINKKA SQUARE



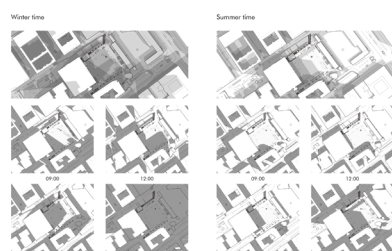
## APPENDIX 6 FINAL PANELS



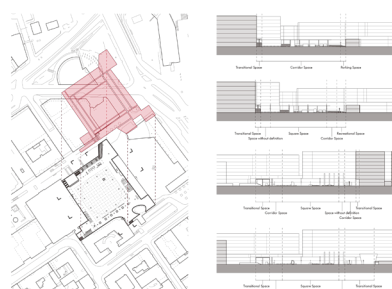
### Activities and urban furniture



## Shadow

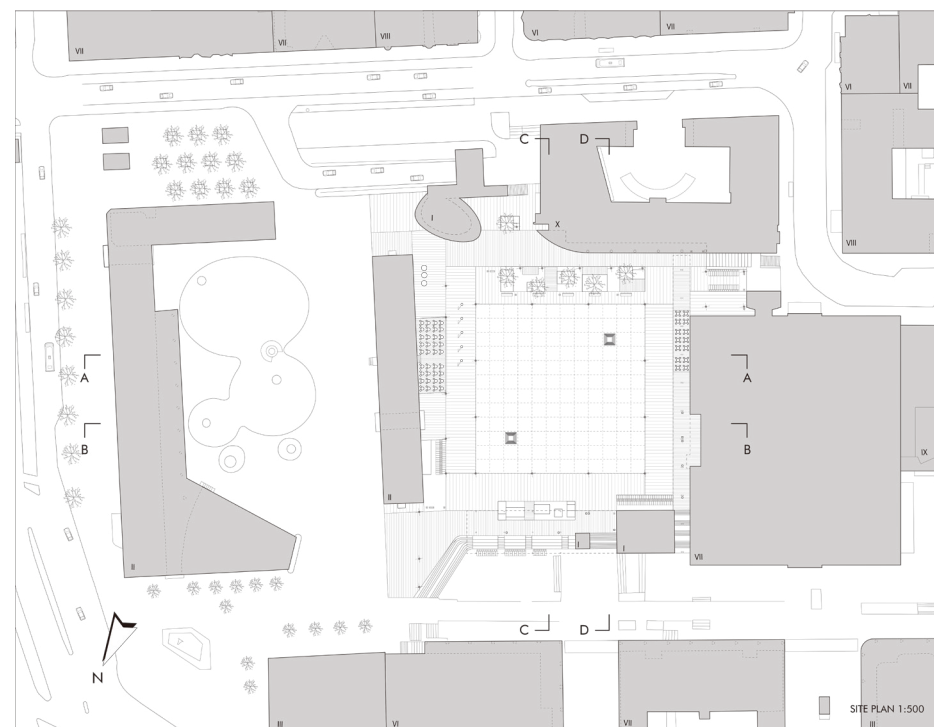


### Subspace division

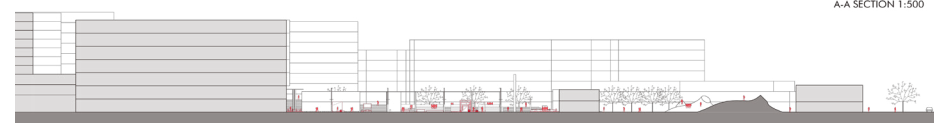


### The impressions

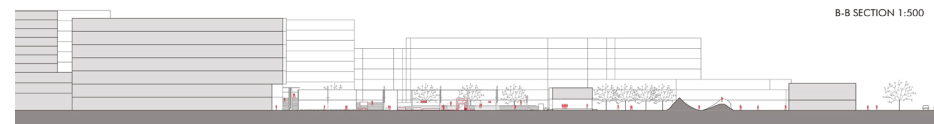
The amount of this service: 132			
anytime pickup	29	tempers	6
anytime dropoff	16	travelling center	10
anytime special/other use		chapel church	11
anytime church	17	anytime	10
chapel	4	center	3
anytime	2	anytime	7
anytime	2	anytime	7
anytime	2	anytime	7



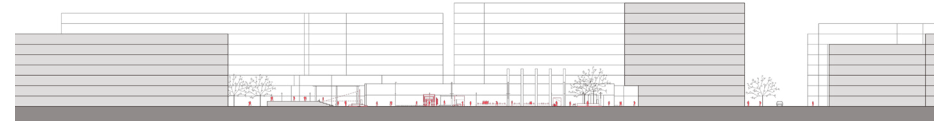
A-A SECTION 1:500



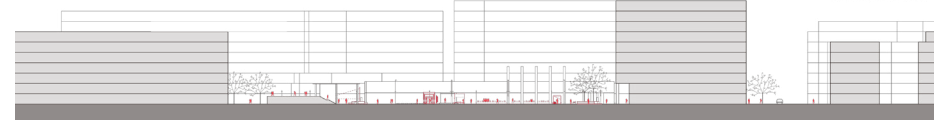
B-B SECTION 1:500



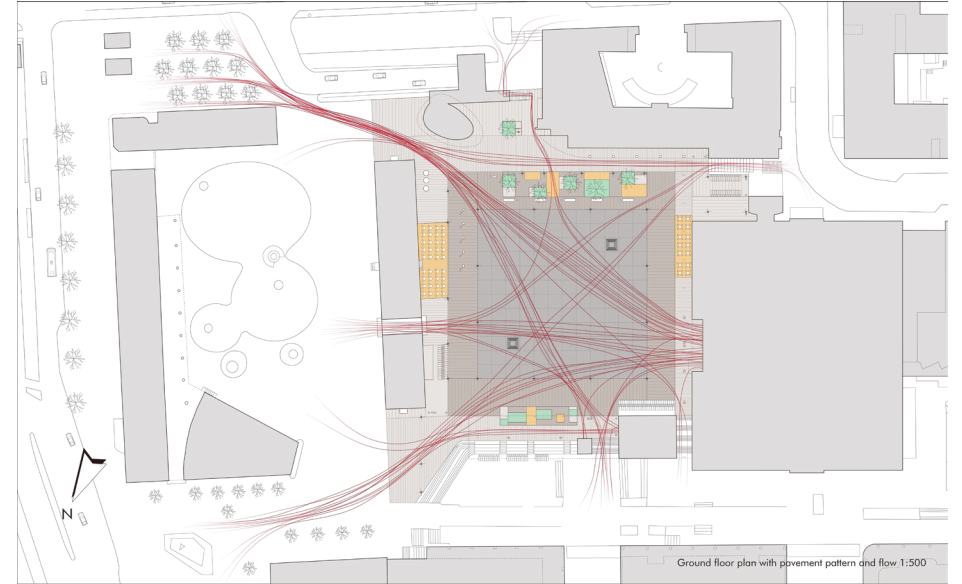
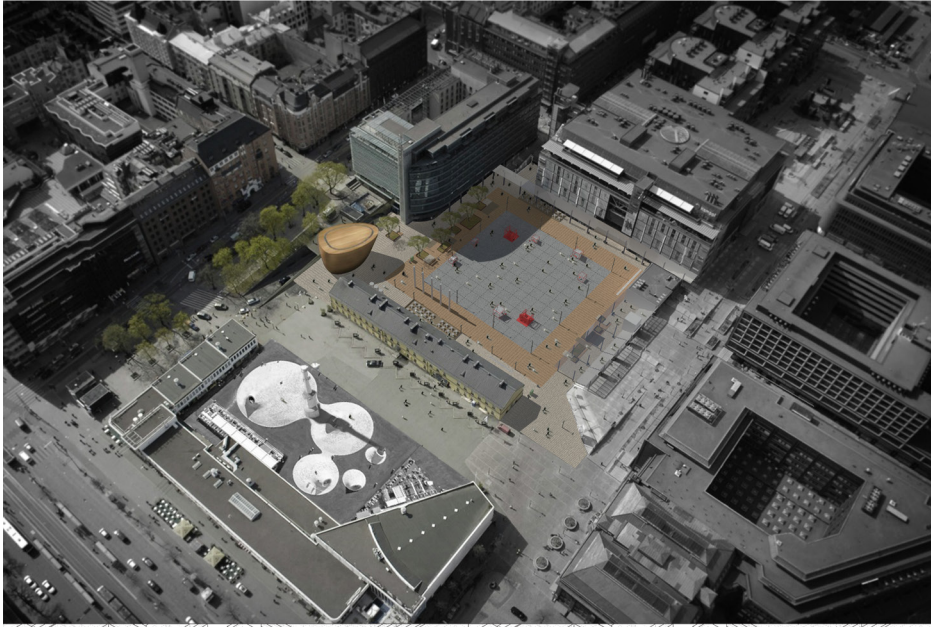
C-C SECTION 1:500



D-D SECTION 1:500







#### Material and its color on the site

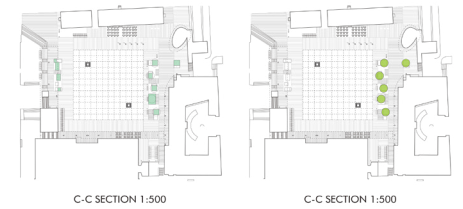
Stone cladding	Glass	Wood	Wallcovering

#### Pavement design

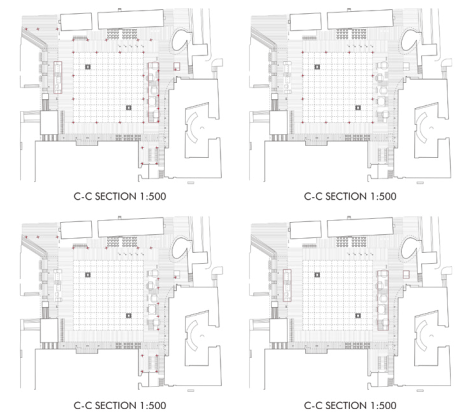
Light-colored slate tiles	Gray granite tiles	Wood panels	Bronze slate tiles

The new pavement material must be stone-free, anti-slip, frost-resistant with high performance and local because of the Finnish climate and the event feature. Moreover, the choice of the pavement color would be better to cooperate with the material color in the Helsinki Square. The main four color on site is gray(stone power on the wall), light blue or green(glass), wood color(wooden facade) and light yellow(the painted facade).

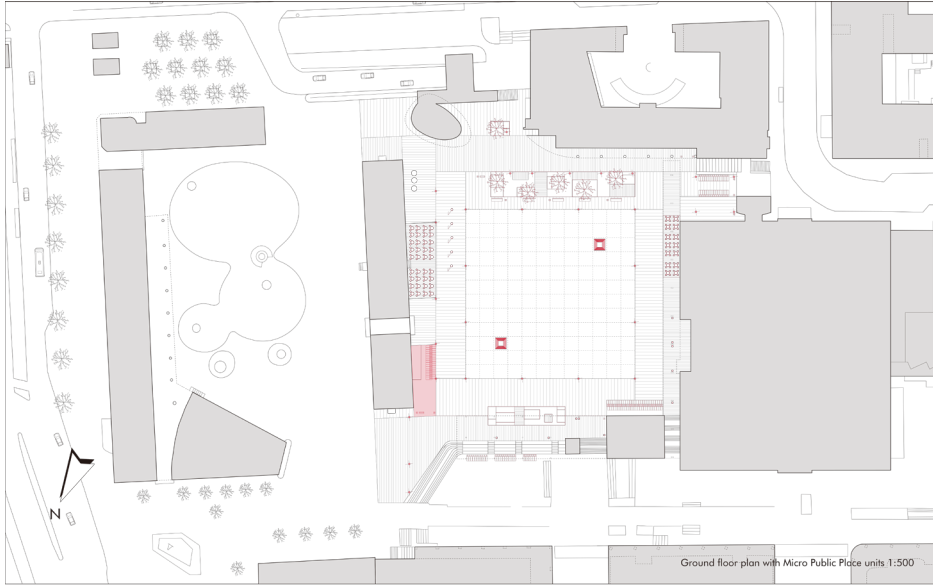
#### Green



#### Illumination







#### Plant and landscape units

Add more landscape units (plants, platforms, and lights) to the square. More trees and grass will make the square look more organic than a modernist situation. At the same time, the different shapes of the landscape units will bring more possibilities of usage.



#### Benches

Instead of the fountain which locates on the east side of the square, several benches will be there where could enjoy the sunshine in the afternoon, also the excellent view of the square. Moreover, the backside of the benches is the landscape units.



#### Stairs

The function (the sky windows and the Bicycle Center) which block the view of the stairs are moved, and now in front of the stairs, there is the low landscape unit. The stairs could work as an auditorium if a screen is set up above the landscape unit.



#### Bicycle parking lots

Instead of the old bicycle parking stands, the parking lots will have the stands which could make the bicycle keep standing in order, which means the messy parking situation will be improved.



#### Trash bins

Instead of the old circle shape trash bins on the square, the new trash bins will have a square shape on the top. Also, the shape will change to the rectangle to cooperate with the design idea of the whole square.



#### Cafe and restaurants seats

Instead of the rough fence, use the wooden platform with fence to define the terrace area. Also removed the sky windows in the cafe seat area.



#### Information stands

Change the location of the information stands. The new information stands face to the northwest and just near the main flow. Hence, tourists could easily get to it and use it without the strong influence of the sunshine reflection.



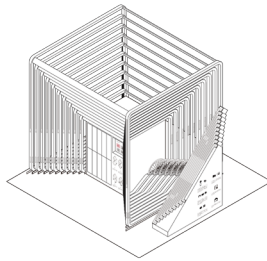
#### Bicycle Center

Move the Bicycle Center into the building which is an exhibition room for the City of Public right now. Moreover, use the space space in front for bicycle repair operation. Also, change a little bit of the location of the city bike station, so all the functions about bicycle join together.



#### Market tents

Instead of the old uninteresting sculpture, the new market tent units will be brought to the Nizakko Square as a core Micro Public Place unit for the future event usage. Meanwhile the new market tents will be colored in red to have a strong visual image.



Amount: 10 units

Size(mm)

Group: 5000x5000x3775

Unit: from 1750x1750x1750

to 3750x3750x3775

Weight(kg)

Unit: from about 45 to about 87

Unit: from about 45 to about 87

Unit: from about 45 to about 87

Unit: from about 45 to about 87

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### Figures

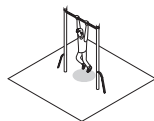
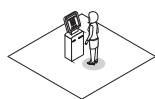
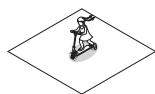
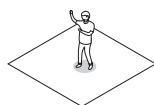
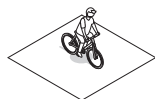
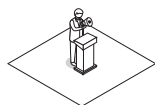
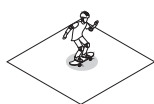
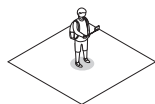
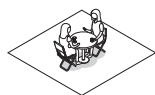
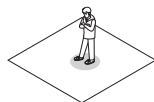
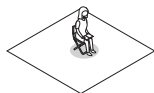
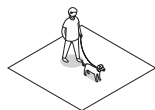
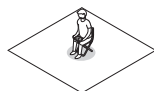
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